The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2202. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] FROM CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] First Overland Mail [illegible] St. Louis.

[illegible] by the Citizens—Procession, Speeches, &c.

[illegible] of California News—The Indian War in Oregon, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] BUTTERFIELD will be here this evening, with [illegible] Mail, twenty-three days from San Francisco.

S. M. ALLEN.

[illegible] TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] Overland Mail, by the Southern [illegible] to-night. It has been twenty [illegible]. The dates from San Francisco are to [illegible] September, ten days later than via Panama.

[illegible] MR. BUTTERFIELD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] has received a telegraphic dispatch [illegible] BUTTERFIELD, President of the Overland [illegible] Company, dated St. Louis, Oct. 9, informing [illegible] the great overland mail arrived there [illegible] San Francisco in twenty-three days and [illegible] and that the stages brought through six [illegible]

[illegible] THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] replied by telegraph, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible], President, &c.:

[illegible] dispatch has been received. I cordially [illegible] you upon the result. It is a glorious [illegible] and the Union. Settlements [illegible] the course of the road, and the East [illegible] will be bound together by a chain of [illegible] which can never be broken.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

[illegible] of News from California, Fraser River and Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

[illegible] California mail arrived here at 9 [illegible] night. A large number of prominent [illegible] at the Pacific Railroad depot on [illegible] of the train from Jefferson City. [illegible] was greeted with a hearty welcome, [illegible] received in a brief but highly complimentary [illegible] by JOHN F. DARBY, Esq., on behalf of the [illegible] St. Louis. Mr. BUTTERFIELD responded in [illegible] remarks, returning his warmest thanks [illegible] demonstration and the cordial ap[illegible] labors by the citizens of St. Louis. The [illegible] escorted to the Post-Office by a long procession, accompanied by bands of music.

[illegible] California, of the 16th of September, pre[illegible] for the Overland mail, furnishes the [illegible] of the California news:

[illegible] telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake [illegible] commenced.

[illegible] from Fraser's River is unimportant. [illegible] was still too high for successful mining purposes.

[illegible] Victoria were much depressed.

[illegible] from Oregon are to the 8th of September. [illegible] had had a skirmish with the Indians on [illegible], in which Lieut. ALLEN and six Indians [illegible]

[illegible] under Major ROBINSON had been [illegible] by the Indians on the Wenatche, in which [illegible] man was killed.

[illegible] had obtained credit at the Dalles, that [illegible] PALMER's party had been massacred near [illegible]

[illegible] gold diggings had been found on the Wenatche.

Burning of an American Ship.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] dispatch received in London, Sept. [illegible] Cadiz, says that the ship Cashmere, of Boston, [illegible] GARDNER, from Sunderland, England, [illegible] was burned to the water's edge on the night [illegible] of September. The crew were saved. The [illegible] was a fine vessel, and was built in East [illegible] Fall by C. F. & H. D. GARDNER.

[illegible] Bank of Mutual Redemption was admitted [illegible] the Associated Banks of Boston at a meeting [illegible] representatives of the Associated Banks at [illegible] House to-day. The vote on the question [illegible] was unanimous.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] Immense mass meetings are being held [illegible] night, by the People's, Democratic, and American Parties, in the immediate vicinity [illegible] Hall. The utmost enthusiasm is [illegible] each meeting. The general impression [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

[illegible] correspondent of the Republican [illegible] that the Santa Fe mail arrived on the [illegible]

[illegible] Navajo Indians still refuse to surrender the [illegible] of Major BROOKS' servant.

[illegible] 29 a fight occurred between a small [illegible] of troops, under Major McLEAN, and the Indians [illegible] Springs, in which McLEAN was severely [illegible], and six or eight Navajoes were killed.

[illegible] command was expected at Fort [illegible] in a few days.

[illegible] GARLAND, Major NICHOLS and Captain [illegible] for the States.

[illegible] of the Steamer Hercules—Eleven Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] steamer Hercules, running on the [illegible] River from Montreal, a new and very [illegible] blew up this morning while passing up the [illegible] Rapids 20 miles below Ogdensburg. All [illegible] are missing but two, who are so badly [illegible] it is doubtful if they will survive.

[illegible] that arrived at Ogdensburg this morning [illegible] floating in the lower end of Lake Ontario [illegible] upper works of a steamer. As several [illegible] other boats are not heard from, fears are [illegible] for their safety.

[illegible] has but slightly subsided.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Oct. 10.

[illegible] lives were lost by the explosion of the Hercules, yesterday morning. The boat was [illegible] CALVIN & BREOK, of Kingston, C. W.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

[illegible] FROM THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] Howard Association of New-Orleans deem [illegible] duty to inform the country that the prolonged [illegible] of yellow fever and the present great mortality [illegible] solely owing to the influx of strangers, [illegible] fall victims. Timely notice will be issued by [illegible] of the decadence and disappearance [illegible] epidemic.

F. SMIDT, Pres't.

[illegible] BOGARDT, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] deaths in this city, by yellow fever, yesterday, [illegible]

[illegible] Mutiny on Board the Junior.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] case of PLUMMER and seven others, [illegible] in the mutiny on board and murder of [illegible] of the whaling ship Junior, of New-Bedford, [illegible] to-day held the defendants to bail in [illegible] for trial on the charge of mutiny, and fully committed them to jail on the charge of murder.

The Washington Aqueduct.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] MEIGS has contracted with the [illegible] at Philipsburg for a large portion [illegible] pipes for the Washington Aqueduct.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] steamship North Briton sailed for Liverpool [illegible] o'clock A. M. to-day, with 162 passengers.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] steamship Canada arrived here [illegible] this morning. [illegible]

---

were already made up, and went South in the morning train, which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9.

A collision occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, last night, between two freight trains, near Mitchell, Indiana, by which the conductor, engineer, fireman and breakman were killed.

Col. Preston and the Mission to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 9.

Colonel PRESTON has accepted the nomination of Minister to Spain.

Nothing of the Indian Empire.

CALAIS, Me., Sunday, Oct. 10—Evening.

The line east of this place is not in working order this evening, so that it is impossible to obtain any communication with Halifax, at which port the steamship Indian Empire is now fully due, with Galway dates of the 28th ult.

The Drift of Quarantine Affairs.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS TO BE AWARDED TO-DAY—THE ARK PROJECT, THE STATE OFFICERS AND THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—HOW THE TROOPS CAN BE REMOVED—WILL COMMODORE VANDERBILT MEDIATE?

To-day the Committee of Construction, on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, will award to contractors the building of offices, residences for the officers of Quarantine, residences for the Health officer and bargemen, barge-house, &c. The hospitals, which have been under contract five or six days past, are going up rapidly, and will be completed by the 1st of November, or thereabout. If the number of patients in the hospitals increase for the next few weeks as they have for the past half-a-dozen days, the comfortable and permanent brick hospitals will be very grateful and serviceable to the sick. In connection with the new hospitals which are being erected, a new feature of arrangement has been adopted. Attached to each hospital, but separated from the main building, there is an L arranged for sleeping apartments for the nurses. This feature is commended for the reason that it saves the nurses the necessity of sleeping in the same ward where the patient is. The slight attack of cold weather admonishes the Health authorities of the port and the Commissioners of Emigration that no delay is admissible in their duty of providing for the sick at Quarantine. Since the visit of the State officers to the Lower Bay, when the floating hospital project was virtually thrown overboard, there has been no hesitation with the Commissioners of Emigration respecting the propriety of pushing ahead permanent and commodious structures at Quarantine, to take the place of the hospitals and other buildings demolished by the mob. It is now currently rumored at Staten Island that the Governor, from his own observation on his last visit to the Lower Bay, was perfectly satisfied, and so expressed himself, that the floating-hospital project of the Quarantine Commissioners would not answer the purpose; and that he would not consent to the expenditure of a penny of the State's money towards the construction of the floating arks. The State officers associated with the Quarantine Commissioners agreed to have the plans of the latter, in respect to the arks and a crescent basin, examined by engineers to be appointed by themselves, (the State officers.) This restriction upon what have always been considered the prerogatives of the Commissioners, is not at all relished, and it is rumored that the Commissioners threaten to resign. To soften the indignity, it was stated that the law required the appointment of engineers by the State officers, but this apology would not go down. The statute does not require any such thing. On the other hand, it is claimed that the law contemplated the appointment of Commissioners of sufficient intelligence and integrity to make a judicious selection of engineers. Under the circumstances the Commissioners are not blamed for feeling the shaft aimed at them.

The common sentiment of the Island, since the visit of the State officers, is that nothing need be expected as to the removal of Quarantine, except what is being done, until after action is taken by the State Legislature. The concurrence of Commodore VANDERBILT with Mayor TIEMANN's views has had its effect, and is felt from one end of the Island to the other. The opinion is prevalent that if the Commodore should interest himself with the authorities of the port, and with the leading men of the Island, the Governor would be induced very soon to call off the troops. The islanders are growing anxious over the whole subject, and not the least of their anxiety arises about the preliminary movements in the selection of a member of Assembly. They are making an effort to get a man who will be strong and yet discreet, as their interests must be vitally affected in many ways by the proceedings of the next Legislature.

On the 8th instant all the vessels in the lower bay from infected ports were allowed to proceed to the Upper Quarantine. The United States steam-frigate Susquehanna alone remains. On and after Nov. 1, vessels from domestic ports will not be required to stop at Quarantine, unless such port should be infected at the time of sailing, such as New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, &c.

QUARANTINE CHARGES—ANOTHER LETTER TO MAYOR TIEMANN.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the subject of alleged extortionate charges at Quarantine for lighterage, stevedores' and coopers' work, have addressed a lengthy letter to Mayor TIEMANN in reply to his communication and accompanying affidavits of the 18th ult., which was made in answer to a call of the merchants for information on that subject. This rejoinder of the Committee goes very fully into the whole subject, and is intended to show that the parties having charge of the lightering business have been obliged to employ outsiders to do such portion of the work as they were unable to perform, granting them permits, for which a large per centage is retained. They state that heretofore the business has been done by any one who chose to engage in it and give the necessary bonds for the observance of Quarantine regulations; that under the present system many of these lightermen come to the City and lodge within its limits. They desire to see the whole business thrown open to competition, allowing any responsible stevedore to enter the field who will give bonds for the due observance of Quarantine regulations. Instances of onerous charges are cited for towing vessels from the Lower Bay by the Cinderella, and of various heavy charges for freight, passengers and provisions. The Committee express the opinion that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the evil complained of, no cotton will be sent here next year from Southern ports, and but very little sugar from the West Indies. Among those who complain loudest of the detention of their vessels at Quarantine, and of the charges for lighterage, cooperage, &c., are Messrs. R. L. & A. STEWART, who are large importers of sugars from Cuba, (where yellow fever has prevailed severely during the Summer, rendering great precautions necessary by the Board of Health at our Quarantine.) Some of their vessels have been sent to Bristol, R. I., where they have been discharged, the cargoes being reshipped to this City at a great saving in expense. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. make similar statements respecting cargoes of cotton and rice from Charleston and Savannah.

The answer of the Board of Health to all these complaints will probably be forthcoming in due time. Thus far they have shown no disposition to connive at unreasonable charges, or other unnecessary restrictions upon commerce, but being charged with the protection of the health and lives of the City during a season when more yellow fever has been imported from abroad than for many years past, and when almost every vessel from Cuban ports and from New-Orleans bound to New-York, have lost more or less of their crews by disease, a great responsibility rested upon them, the conflict between the ship-owners and the health and business interests of the City placing them constantly between two fires. They urge that should yellow fever, in an epidemic form, break out in our midst, the loss to the business of the City in every department would be immense. Against this, and the lives of the people, they are not disposed to weigh a temporary inconvenience to the shipping for two or three months of the year. Happily, on the 8th of October most of these restrictions upon vessels from the South were removed, and the main causes of complaint must therefore cease.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steamer Harriet Lane left her anchorage at Quarantine on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to sea. She touches at St. Thomas for supplies on her way to Paraguay.

OUR SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches to the 5th of July from Commodore TATTNALL, in command of the squadron in the East Indies and Chinese seas. The Commodore states his intention of impressing the Japanese with a proper idea of our power by making a full display of the squadron. The squadron would return to the coast of China about the last of October.

STATE POLITICS.

Speech of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

DELIVERED AT UTICA, OCT. 8.

From Our Own Reporter.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The Hon AMASA J. PARKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, last evening. In the course of his speech, Judge PARKER denied that he had voted against the right of petition in Congress.

On his introduction to the audience, the Judge was received with rounds of applause, and proceeded to speak as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come before you, to-night, in compliance with your call, not for the purpose of speaking at all of the candidates that are before the people for different offices, but to speak briefly of some of the great questions of National and of State interest, in which all of us, as citizens of this State and Nation, are most deeply concerned. I speak not of men, but of principles. Men are nothing, principles everything, in sustaining this Government of ours. I come before you at a time of great public interest—at the conclusion of a great struggle that has lasted for several years in this country, and which was, in fact, terminated, so far as the principle involved was concerned, in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and may now be regarded, I trust, as settled for all time to come. I speak of the question which, two years ago, so deeply agitated this community—the question whether Congress should exercise jurisdiction over the Territories, or the people themselves—a question between Congressional and Popular Sovereignty.

You cannot forget the excitement that prevailed, two years ago, in this whole community, and you know that at that time there was a black cloud of fanaticism hanging over all these Northern States, threatening to produce the most disastrous consequences. You cannot forget that struggle; you never will forget it. It was a marked period in our history. It was a struggle, on the part of the Constitution and the Union, for life and existence, and that great struggle has terminated most happily. You must recollect—none who are candid, and truthful, and fair, will deny—that in that great struggle the Democratic Party placed itself manfully between the fanaticism of the North and the Constitution, and rallied upon that Constitution, ready to risk their lives, everything, to save their country from the danger that threatened it. [Applause.] It was indeed a fearful and a doubtful struggle. This fanaticism surged up at the North by operating improperly upon the minds of the people, upon a question with which we had nothing to do—stirring up Northern feeling against our brethren at the South—forgetting, for the time, that we were brethren, or descendants, from a common ancestry—stirring up prejudices against the South, carrying on a war against them, and that for the sole purpose of obtaining power, and of securing the control, and thereby the patronage, of the General Government—periling the perpetuity of the country for the paltry purpose of temporary power. I say it was a fearful and a doubtful struggle, and in that struggle the Democracy stood up, fighting bravely and manfully. And it was a glorious result when it terminated in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, [applause,] placing him in the Presidential Chair, at the head of these States, to rebuke, at any time necessary, the fanaticism of the North or South, to stand by the flag of his country—which was a glorious result; and it settled the great question between Congressional sovereignty and the sovereignty of the people. This question, gentlemen, between the governing power at Washington and that of the people to judge and act in regard to those matters for themselves, is but a continuation of the same class of questions that have always existed between the Democracy and their opponents. It is a question between power and popular rights. It is the same question that agitated the country at the time of securing independence. It is the question that has constantly existed, at different periods of our history, between power and popular right. And I am happy to say that the Democracy has always been found upon the side of popular right. [Cheers.] They stand by the rights of the people. They hold that the people are capable of self-goverdment, no matter whether they live in a Territory or in a State. North or South, that they are capable of governing themselves. That it is the man that is capable of governing himself. That it does not rest upon the man's possessing property—not upon the question of his living west of the Mississippi—and is just as competent in Kansas as a few months before in Massachusetts, and emigrating a few months previous to the West. That this depends on no accident that concerns the man, but it is the right of the man himself—the Heaven-bestowed birthright of self-government. That Democracy recognizes, wherever that man may be, or however situated. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we are all proud of this leading principle in the Democratic creed. We are proud of the Democratic Party. It is a party that has existed from the organization of this Government, and has always been found on the side of the people in giving them their rights. It has by this party been always contended that this right belonged to man, no matter where he may have been born or what his creed. [Cheers.] It is this Democratic Party, unchanged in name and character—always the same—standing upon the rock of the Constitution—it is that that we speak of, and it is that of which we are proud. It is that same Democratic party that meets the emigrant upon the shore, and takes him by the hand, and welcomes him as a brother, and gladly receives him here into this great Democracy. [Applause.] The Democracy meets and welcomes him, no matter where he may have been born, whether on that green-girt isle, or in Germany, or sunny France—no matter from whence he comes, here we receive him at once when, on passing the short term of probation prescribed by law, making himself familiar with our Constitution and country's institutions, he becomes a citizen. And I trust he will always have the right to come here and help sustain this Government that was planted by our fathers—ready always to defend it when invaded by whatever foes. [Cheers.] Such, gentlemen, is Democracy; such it has always been; such, I trust, it will be for all time to come. I have said that it never changes its name. It neither changes its name nor its principles. Its name is the same it has held since the Government was organized. But what can you say of its opponents? You find them under all sorts of flags, defending all sorts of schemes of government:—agreed in only one thing, they are always found against popular rights. They are not ready to stand by the Constitution, but are ready to take advantage of all sorts of excitements—whether Anti-Masonry or Anti-Slavery or any thing else—so that they may bring a temporary party into power. I speak of this in contrast to the Democracy, which changes no name, which never finds it necessary by having spoiled one name to take another. [Applause.] Our principles are the same now as in the time of JEFFERSON, who stood for the rights of man against the alien and sedition laws. I tell you there are thousands and millions on the other side of the Atlantic who watch its results with great interest. Their governmental organs sympathized with Mr. FREMONT, and expressed their wishes for his success. But the people—the masses who sympathized with our Government here, who would gladly have become a part of the Government—they sympathized with us in that great movement. And we should do injustice to them if we did not suppose that thousands and perhaps millions of hearts there were gladdened by the result that secured the stability of the Union. The reason those papers assigned for their wishing the success of Mr. FREMONT was, that it would put an end to this Republic—a Government that they feared, because the power of this Government is to be feared now by every other nation on the earth. [Cheers.] There can be no doubt that these questions will recur from time to time. And can there be any doubt what is the duty of any good citizen in regard to them? The struggle to which I referred is passed by. Thousands and tens of thousands who have been misled by it, now that they have had time for reflection, I have no doubt, see their error. It is well that that excitement has passed by, and left the country whole and united, and I trust to remain so for a long time to come. It gives the people a breathing spell from the times of excitement. And people when they see how this country is flourishing under its Government now in power at Washington—how it has upheld honor on sea and on land and commanded respect—those who reflect will, I think, see their error, and I trust will go with us hereafter. Questions of this kind always must arise in this country, when our opponents are struggling for power, and our party struggling to prevent this fanaticism at the North from being carried so far as to drive out our brethren at the South. It is an appropriate time now to review these questions. I wish every citizen of the State would do so fairly and candidly. And if, after a fair examination, he did not find he was wrong, then I greatly mistake the results that have occurred. I have reason to suppose that the thousands who were led off by this question of Kansas, Kansas, and acted with the Republican Party two years ago—I have reason to suppose they see their error, and are ready to return. They at least see that that question is terminated. One prominent Republican, who was one of the number who joined them two years ago—a man of high integrity and ability—said "the bond that bound the radical Democracy to the Republican Party is broken—Kansas is free." And then he went on to speak as no man would speak who meant to support the Republican candidates at the coming election. He says Kansas is free; yes, she is free. How made free? Not by the act of Congress. Congress has not excluded Slavery from Kansas. But by the act of her own people. And they fairly have passed upon it, and spoken their sentiments upon it; and every one of us, no matter to what party he may belong, but rejoices that Kansas is to be a Free State And she is also free, just as we want her to be, by an act of popular right, and not by an act of legislation enforced by Congress. Why, this very result in Kansas is worth all the arguments in the world—for it is a great practical argument—against Congressional sovereignty. *It shows you that the people may be safely trusted to speak and act for themselves on the question of Slavery.* The doctrine of non-intervention is the true doctrine. You have only to leave the people to act for themselves, uninfluenced by emissaries from the North or the South, and they will act aright. You could not draw from history a better illustration of the working of the doctrine we contended for at that time. We said, leave this matter to the people, carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, let the people of Kansas, when the time comes, speak for themselves. The Republicans said, you will make it a Slave State. Not so, we said. And she has made herself free by her own act, and not by the intervention of Congress. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you may regard this great question of the right of a people of a Territory to speak for themselves as to their institutions as settled forever. It is true the leaders of the Republican Party hold on to the doctrine that Congress shall say there shall be no more Slave States. But they are leaders without an army. The people will not march up to that doctrine. And the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is as well established as any heretofore established by the Democratic Party. It is indeed a glorious result. It settles a great question that never, I trust, will be agitated in time to come. So it has always been in the history of the country. What great question has ever been originated by our opponents? Not one. Has not every great measure come from, been proposed by, the Democratic Party, and been opposed by the other party, by whatever name they may have been called—been established, and finally established as the best thing that could be done? [In illustration, the speaker alluded to the Sub-Treasury, and the repeated struggles preceding its adoption, after its introduction to Congress by Mr. BUCHANAN—the cry all over the country, the speaker said, "Gold for the office-holders, rags for the people," creating a panic throughout all the Northern States.] The Democratic Party, gentlemen, never expects to thrive upon the alarms of prejudice. The Democratic Party never expects to take advantage of temporary or local excitements. It is found defending Democratic measures, pursuing the even tenor of its way against all those excitements and alarms upon which alone their opponents almost entirely subsist. The principles of the Opposition are as changing as their name. They were called Whigs a few years ago, Republicans two years since—what they will be called a year hence, certainly only a prophet can tell. I hope there are here young men about to cast their first vote. I hope they will remember that it is one of the most solemn and important events of their lives. Important that they should start right. I think that no young man who reads and reflects, who is acquainted with the Constitution and history of his country, can hesitate as to the position he should occupy in starting off in his political career. I think his duty will lead him to act with that Democratic Party which has always been found the defender of the Constitution and the protector of individual rights. [Applause.] If he joins that party, he will have no occasion to change either his name or political principles. [Applause.] He will feel in the patriotism that exists in his heart a self-satisfaction for every ballot he puts into the box, though he may, for the time being, be found in a minority; for he will know that this excitement will be temporary, that this alarm will soon subside, and he will stand forward as before, advocating the same principles and defending the same measures, and upholding the Union under all circumstances. Gentlemen, I do not come here to defend myself against any attacks that may be made. I am not put upon the defensive in any way. But I see a charge made by a newspaper to which, perhaps, I may be excused for referring—that twenty years ago I voted that certain abolition and incendiary resolutions should be laid on the table as soon as received. [Applause.] I did so vote. But I did not vote against the right of petition. I voted that they should be laid on the table after their reception. I plead no statute of limitation. But I could not help thinking how awkwardly they would be placed if they went back in the record twenty years. How many parties has my opponent belonged to since?—how many different names, and what their principles? But I do not complain that he goes twenty years back, for I stand now as then upon the Democratic platform [cheers] unchanged, and, I trust, unchangeable for all time to come. [Applause.] I thank them for calling my attention to the subject. I shall glory in the opportunity of discussing it in every part of the State, if such opportunity is presented. And I beg you will go back with me to that time, in 1838. At that time there was an excitement—for I told you they occurred periodically. The Abolitionists got up a systematic mode of petitioning Congress. They petitioned Congress not only to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but in the States themselves. Nay, more, they petitioned openly for the dissolution of the Union. And yet, their petitions were printed, stereotyped, and sent in by the thousand. I have seen them piled up many feet high, waiting for disposal. They were insulting to everybody. You may judge the excitement such a course caused in the South. I doubt whether there has been a greater excitement in the history of our country. They constantly poured in—petitions for everything they had no right to do—and, singly, one after another occupying the time of Congress with what Congress had no power over. It was seen that the intention was to stir up the slaves to murder their masters. And the South might well be alarmed to see these incendiary petitions pouring in in this way. The Southerners besought that they should not be presented. The North opposed this, and wished them printed. The Democrats resolved upon a middle course. While the Southern members said these petitions shall not be presented, the Democratic members said they shall be presented, but they shall be laid on the table and shall not be read publicly. They shall be received, and every member may go to the table and read them, but we will not be the means of circulating these incendiary publications over the country. We made a compromise. It was a compromise on this question of Slavery. Without a compromise we never could have had a Constitution. It was a compromise that agreed to receive these petitions and lay them on the table. Who will say this was wrong? Perhaps the Abolitionists. But they thought and think more of carrying out their ends than serving the Union. We acted with the Democracy of the whole Union; and among those of this State were SILAS WRIGHT, LOCKE, WILLIAM TULLEY, ISAAC PRESTON. I could name you twenty of the Democracy of this State then voting as I did. And six years later this thing was found so satisfactory that it was embodied in the first rule of the House of Representatives. And PRESTON KING himself gave just the same vote I did. He gave the vote six years later than I did. And when this attack is now made upon me, it is an attack upon the whole Democracy of the Union—every Democrat, in and out of Congress, at the North and at the South. And Republicans can be named, who acted as I did; who approved that vote. They made speeches approving it afterward. When you see this attack made upon me, it is an attack upon every Democrat who has joined the Republicans. They will find it a hard thing to discuss, for every Democrat who has joined the Republicans the last two years is on my side. But I am taking up more time than I intended in discussing national affairs. *It is* well that a time has come when something else can be thought of besides national affairs. It is well that a time should come when a little attention could be paid to the affairs of the State. You have heard nothing but Kansas, Kansas, Kansas. We have been trying to govern Kansas fifteen hundred miles off. It is time we paid some attention to the government of New-York. They say that Kansas is done. It has bled, and died, and done. I do not see but it has. They have done talking on that subject. I beg you to look a little at the State of New-York. Those who were Democrats originally, and who have been misled and drawn off to the Republicans, when you come to State questions, they agree with us. They want economy, and they have no reason for voting against us, but every reason for voting for us. And we have enough to do to look to our own affairs, when the excitement has ceased in regard to national questions. This State is abundantly oppressed with taxation, which calls for an economical administration of its affairs. And who does not feel an interest in the canals? They are the property of the State. It has been proposed in a high quarter to sell them. The Democracy proposes that the State shall retain them—not sell them to any speculator or corporation. Now every agent who is connected with the canals is responsible to the State, and if he does not do his duty, we can turn him out and put another in. But sell them to a great corporation, and you will establish a power that will govern your State—use it as an immense monopoly. We oppose the sale of the canals. Luckily the Constitution says the canals shall remain the property of the State forever. And I trust if another Constitution is made, it will retain that provision. [Cheers.] The Democratic Party is for completing the enlargement of all the canals. Give them, too, the benefit of steam, if it can be used to the greatest advantage. Use the best possible means for making them capable of the greatest possible public benefit. Securing the business to the canals will build up our great City of New-York—to become yet the greatest city of the world. Put your tolls so low as to defy competition—so low as to command not only the business of this State, but of all around us; and besides, in this way you also secure a large revenue from tolls, and thus these canals will be paid for by their own tolls, from their great business. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to the wisdom of this policy; certainly there can be none as to the position occupied by the Democratic Party. This is one of the questions of State policy deeply involved in this election. You that have watched the history of legislation since our opponents came into power, see reason enough for a change of government. Look over your statute books, with the Constitution before you, and see the violations of the Constitution constantly staring you in the face. There were times, gentlemen, when such as he from your City stood up manfully and exercised the veto power to protect the Constitution—who stood up for the rights of the individual as well as of the Constitution. But since, New-York has been deprived of many Constitutional rights. A gross invasion of personal right, an evasion if not violation of the Constitution is exhibited in the police system of New-York—in subjecting them to an authority not created by their own will. You know very well, gentlemen, that the Democratic Party is, always has been, the defender of the Constitution. It has claimed a strict construction of the Constitution. It is one of its cardinal principles that Constitutions are to be construed strictly. The Democratic Party stands up for a strict construction of the rights secured by Constitutions, and defends by veto if in power, at all hazards, any infringements, coming from whatever quarter. [Cheers.] The act of voting on your part should be regarded as the most solemn act of your lives. The blessings you enjoy may not be transmitted to your posterity, they may be greatly lessened, and the time may come when this great Democracy—for such it is—may cease to exist, or it may become valueless, by the innovations made on it by other *parties that spring up for the hour and wither away.* It rests then with you, citizens of Oneida—your county, distinguished for its agriculture, industry, every thing that is creditable to the people—rests upon you more than if you enjoyed less of these blessings—whether this responsibility shall be faithfully borne by you—rests with you and not with me. [Great cheering.]

Governor SEYMOUR followed with a few remarks, and the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, closed.

Sea and Ship News.

AN IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The steamer Charles Wack, from Buffalo, arrived on Saturday at her pier, No. 6 East River, after a very successful trip in demonstration of the utility of steam in substitution for horse and mule power upon the Canal, and their dependence upon the old lines of steam tow-boats upon the river. This steamer brought 1,800 bushels of [illegible] or 131 tons freight, and towed the Wm. Crosier, which had 430 barrels of flour, 1,871 bushels of wheat, [illegible] machinery and castings, making 148 tons, or 277 tons of freight to both boats. She left Buffalo on the [illegible] ult., and reached the Hudson at West Troy, 348 miles, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., making, after the deduction of detentions, about seven days running time, or an average of about two miles per hour. The C. W. was obliged to discharge freight at Albany and Sing Sing, the Crosier clustered with the [illegible] boats crafts around the tow-boat, as in old style, from Albany to New-York. The Charles Wack has a slightly-improved model, by easier bow-lines, and an easy stern, in the rise of which, upon either side, is a screw propeller of 3 feet diameter, each revolving underwise from the right and left banks. Her propellers are literally screws, having a continuous [illegible] of blade instead of the usual open-bladed propeller. She has a single vertical engine of 14-inch diameter and 14-inch-stroke, situated over her driving crank-shaft, which runs at right angles to her screw-shafts, and which interlock with bevel gears, multiplying the screw revolutions 3¼ times. Her engine-room is forward of her stern cabin, and her machinery is compactly and conveniently arranged.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE HAMMONIA.—The following is the statement of the Captain of the Hammonia concerning the late disaster to his ship:

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858—Wind N. E., weather clear. At 5 o'clock A. M. we had taken all our coal and all the passengers' baggage. At 8 o'clock A. M. weighed anchor and steamed slowly down the river Elbe. Stopped off Gluckstadt at 10 A. M. for the first class passengers. They arrived by the steamer Schelde, and were taken on board at 11 A. M. This done, we started again and passed Cuxhaven at 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. the pilot left us. At 3½ P. M. passed Pilot's Galliott. We had just passed the latter place when a violent concussion caused the ship to shake; at the same moment we discovered the after part of the quarter deck, near the stern, shattered and burning. The pumps and hose were immediately put into requisition, and the fire soon extinguished. The engine was meantime stopped, as the helm was rendered unmanageable by the fragments of wood scattered around. These were soon removed, the engine again set in motion, and we returned to Hamburg.

Our presumption is that the fire originated by the explosion of the powder magazine, which is situated abaft the quarter-deck. This magazine is always locked, and the key kept by the fourth officer. The powder is kept in a strong copper box, which has a hole of the size of a cartridge, and said hole is also guarded by a lock. The whole magazine is constructed according to the requirements of marine officers.

The last shot from the Hammonia was fired off Gluckstadt at 11 o'clock A. M. The powder magazine was then shut up by the third officer, and the key delivered to the fourth officer, who had it in his possession at the time of the explosion.

Mr. MULLER, from Oldenburg, was severely injured. Madam ANDRE, Mr. BARTH and Miss BIERMANN slightly.

On the return of the Hammonia to Hamburg the following day a judicial investigation of the accident took place by the proper authorities, but the cause of the accident could not be discovered.

SIGNED—H. Schwensen, Commander; H. Taube, first officer; M. Seebach, second do.; G. D. Falck, third do.; N. C. Frauzen, fourth do.; O. T. Berg, Chief Engineer; Dr. R. Neander.

The wounded were left in Hamburg.

Mme. ANDRE, who was from Philadelphia, a second cabin passenger, and slightly wounded, together with Miss FANNY BIERMANN—also slightly wounded—returned to their hotel at Hamburg. Mr. BARTH, from Costa Rica, went to the house of his friends, and Mr. MULLER only was taken to the hospital.

The Hamburg papers, in publishing an account of the accident, speak highly of the presence of mind of Captain SCHWENSEN, who was unmoved amid the terror and consternation of the passengers; and also speak of the courage of the crew, who rushed immediately to the scene of the accident to render whatever aid they could, regardless of their own personal danger.

The passengers have published a card complimentary to the officers and crew of the Hammonia.

Captain SCHWENSEN knew nothing of the Austria's catastrophe till he was informed of it by the pilot on Tuesday morning. He is deeply grieved at the calamity. He speaks highly of Captain HEYDTMANN as a sailor and a gentleman, and only can credit the reports of his course in the fatal and trying moment to a sudden derangement of mind.

Among the passengers of the Hammonia, are three persons supposed to have been lost in the Austria. Mrs. SACHS, of Cincinnati, first cabin passenger in the Hammonia, was supposed to be in the second cabin of the Austria. J. and H. WELCHMAN, of Cincinnati, supposed to be on the Austria, also came by the Hammonia.

How the Comet Appeared on Saturday Night.

DONATI'S Comet, towards which all eyes have been directed for three weeks' early twilights, reached its maximum of brightness on Saturday evening. It was then distant from the noses of the free and enlightened population of this favored town only the trifling stretch of fifty-four millions of miles. Everybody turned out to have a look at the extra performance of the celestial visitor, conscious that such a sight might not happen again during the very limited lifetime that is allotted to this degenerate people. The nucleus was very brilliant, the tail prodigious. A star of the second magnitude might have rivaled the illumination of the comet, but nothing less was worthy to come into comparison therewith. The caudal extremity had a curve, a large curve, such a curve as a scimiter has; but its end was shadowy, faint, tremulous and uncertain. The distance that was interposed between the erratic phenomenon and that other point of light, Arcturus, was visibly increased, even since the previous night. The race between Arcturus and Comet on Wednesday night, was about even. It was a struggle to find which could reach the horizon earlier—for all the world like a "neck-and-neck" pull on the Fashion; but on Saturday, when the Comet was doing its utmost, the star was "distanced" essentially. The Comet had gone off at a tangent, in the space of time required for one terrestrial revolution, and without previous notice, and the neighborly approach was already forgotten. The view from twilight until deep dark, was magnificent. The air, clear and cold, intensified the brilliancy of the celestial phenomena, and it was past 8 o'clock before the great throng of star-and-comet gazers in this region had an end put to their enjoyment of the spectacle. Now the Comet will grow fainter and recede, gradually, as it came; still visible, but diminishing in splendor. But it has been worth seeing.

The last "statement of an eye-witness," (from the careful watchers in the Harvard Observatory,) published in the Boston Advertiser of Saturday, imparts some interesting information:

"The curvature of the tail was noticed on the morning of the 6th of September. It is highly probable, from this observation, that the plane of curvature does not lie in the plane of the orbit, as has commonly been supposed; for, had this been the case, from the position of the earth at that date, being close to the line of nodes, the tail ought to have been seen straight.

On the 20th, the first of a series of extraordinary phenomena manifested itself in the region contiguous to the nucleus. A crescent-shaped outline, obscure and very narrow, was interspersed, like a screen, between the nucleus and the sun; within this, instead of a softly-blended nebulous light, indicative of an undisturbed condition of equilibrium, the fiery mass was in a state of apparent commotion, as though upheaved by the action of violent internal forces. On the 23d, two dark outlines were traced more than half way round the nucleus, and on the next evening still another. Each of these was evidently the outer boundary of a luminous envelope, the brightest being that nearest the nucleus.

On the 25th four envelopes were seen, and others have subsequently been formed, almost under the eye of the observer, their motion of projection from the nucleus being evident from night to night. The rapidity of their formation, and the enormous extent to which they are ultimately expanded, are phenomena extremely difficult to explain. The scene of chaotic confusion presented within the inmost envelope can only be accounted for as the result of sudden and violent disruptions from the central body, projecting immense volumes of its luminous substance towards the sun, which by some unknown law is in turn repelled by that body, and driven off to the distant regions of space, forming the vast train of light so characteristic of these mysterious bodies.

It is probable that the Comet has now passed its maximum of brightness, although the length of the tail may be on the increase for some days to come. Whether we are yet to witness the inverse operation of the reconstruction of the nucleus by the subsidence of the envelopes, and of the material of the tail, upon it, or whether it is incapable of restoration to its original condition, are interesting subjects of speculation; the latter, however, would seem to be the most likely of the two alternatives."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Interesting News and Extracts.

By the arrival of the European Mails by the Canada, at Boston, we are placed in possession of our usual files and correspondence. To the details already given, we add the following points of interest.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE has written a pamphlet in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, in which he says: "While penning these lines I am informed that communication from Valentia Island to the mainland, hitherto established by means of a spare mile-length of the Atlantic deep-sea cable has been for some days [illegible]

[illegible] more favorable conclusion. For this conclusion, [illegible] been definitely reached, that the means of intercourse with America must not be left [illegible] upon the chances of a single cable or a particular [illegible] must tie the Continents together by many lines [illegible], following different channels and landing at different points. No casual accident, no local disaster, and not even any political perturbation, could be allowed to interrupt the free and regular transmission of intelligence when once established across the Atlantic."

The Journal des Débats, in an elaborate [illegible] official statistics of French commerce, [illegible] comparing 1849 with 1857, the trade of France with England has increased in these ten years [illegible], with Russia only 4 per cent., [illegible] States of Europe 132 per cent., and with the [illegible] of North America 103 per cent.

The Moniteur publishes a letter from Tien-tsin, in which it is stated that after the signing of the treaty the French Minister begged KWEILIANG to give him the hair pencil with which he had marked his name. The Chinamen complied, and begged, in return, one of the two pens which Baron Gros had used. [illegible] provides for the free exercise of the Christian religion, Baron Gros requested that a certain number of Christians, who had been for some years imprisoned in the interior, and whose names he had given, should be set at liberty. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries promised that an order to that effect should be sent from Pekin. It was believed that before leaving the Gulf of Pechili, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros would visit the great wall of China.

Her Majesty is about presenting to the Emperor of China a steam-yacht, of the same equipment as that presented to the Emperor of Japan.

The Russian Government, says the Cologne Gazette, having succeeded in fixing its frontiers on the side of China, along the banks of the Amoor, is now endeavoring to regularize the limits of the western frontier of its possessions between Krachta and the [illegible] of Tomsk, where the dividing line still [illegible] very uncertain. On that point, the Chinese and the Russians constantly accuse each other of [illegible] encroachments. To put an end to such a state of things, the Government of St. Petersburg [illegible] to be able to conclude a second treaty, the [illegible] giving it great advantages. Emigrants in great numbers are proceeding to the Lower Amoor, [illegible] hopes are entertained of attracting to the right bank of that river the Chinese from the neighboring [illegible] by the security which the Russian Government [illegible] offer them.

The Government has resolved on the establishment of a coaling depot at Macao, for the accommodation of French vessels-of-war in the China seas, and two sailing frigates Africaine and Nereide are to be freighted with coal for that purpose. [illegible] The price of coal is [illegible] in those parts of the world.

The Government has received [illegible] of serious troubles at [illegible]

[illegible]

Our information relative to the expedition to Cochin China has been confirmed by the appointment of Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY to the command of the expeditionary troops, military and naval, which are to be sent there. A small body of Spanish troops is, in addition, it appears, to be supplied by the Captain-General of the Philippines. The various grievances of which the French Government has to complain have been more than once mentioned separately, but have not, we believe, been enumerated together. The empire of Annam comprises three principal divisions—Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonking. The Emperor GIA LONG, in 1785, on the demand of France, agreed that the Christian religion should for the future be freely exercised in his States. His successors have, however, treated that stipulation with great contempt; and for the last thirty years, the Christians in their States have been most cruelly treated. French and Spanish priests, in particular, have been odiously persecuted, and in 1857, Mgr. DIAZ, a Spanish bishop, was put to death at Tonking by order of the Emperor TU DUC, now on the throne. That circumstance it is which has called for the intervention of Spain. France desiring, as becomes a strong and powerful nation, to attempt conciliation, sent, in 1857, M. DE MONTIGNY to Cochin China to propose a treaty of friendship to the Emperor of Annam. The mission of that gentleman completely failed—the court of Hue, the capital of the empire, having refused to receive him, and even to return any reply to the letters of which he was the bearer. In presence of these grievances, and of others of the same kind which aggravate them, France has been obliged to take the decisive part which has just been adopted. We are assured that the expedition will disembark in the bay of Touraine, which forms part of the territory ceded to France by the Emperor GIA LONG at the end of the last century."

A submarine telegraph of about 200 miles is in course of manufacture in Scotland, to connect the colony of Victoria with Tasmania.

The town of Mariposa, in the centre of the Californian gold mines, has acquired sufficient importance for the French Government to think it necessary to appoint a Vice-Consul there. I hear that the American Company of Californian [illegible] is going to establish a line to the ports of Japan.

An English Astronomer, Mr. [illegible], has just observed an extraordinary phenomenon, which has already been produced on three occasions since the appearance of the comet. He has observed a brilliant meteor, of a red and white color, appearing above the comet, which has been wrongly supposed to form part of that body.

Among the letters to a recent Tenant-Right meeting, at Cork, was one from SMITH O'BRIEN, a copy of which is subjoined:

"SLIGO, Sept. 18.

REV. SIR: I have had the honor of receiving the invitation communicated by the secretaries who have been appointed to conduct the meeting which is to be held at Mill-street, on the 21st.

It gratifies me much to find that my presence is desired at an assemblage of my fellow-countrymen, but I formed a resolution upon my return to this country to abstain from attending public meetings, and I have hitherto found no sufficient reason to induce me to cancel this resolution.

I can assure you, however, that I am as solicitous as ever I was for the honor and interest of my native land. I have given evidence of this solicitude by addressing to the people of Ireland a full exposition of my views with respect to the policy which ought to be adopted by them and their representatives.

This policy involves the creation of a national party which shall hold itself entirely independent of the factions which alternately rule the Government of England; and one of the first objects to the furtherance of which it ought to apply itself is the attainment of a satisfactory measure for the protection of the tenantry of Ireland.

The only remark which I now desire to add to the opinion contained in that address is, that it behooves the independent Irish members to prove that they are as little disposed to connect themselves with a Conservative Government as to form an alliance with the Whigs.

For my own part, I have ceased to expect beneficial legislation for Ireland from any English party or Government, but I feel convinced that the best chance of obtaining good measures is to be found by concentrating in an independent national party the whole influence of the Irish nation.

It remains to be seen whether there exists in this country public spirit sufficient to give effect to such a policy. I candidly confess that I can observe in the present state of the public mind but scanty indications of a national spirit.

Entertaining these views, I need not say that I shall rejoice in the success of any endeavor which may be made by the Nationalists of the County of Cork to uphold an independent policy.

I have the honor to be, yours, Very faithfully,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

The Rev. J. FITZPATRICK, P.P., Midleton.

The French Treaty with China.

From the Moniteur, Sept. 22.

The expedition sent to China has accomplished the object the Emperor had in view. On the one hand, full satisfaction is given to well-founded complaints, and the chastisement inflicted upon the magistrate guilty of the murder of the Pere CHAPDELAINE will be made public throughout the whole of China; on the other hand, a treaty, signed almost at the gates of Pekin, assures to our commerce, and to our missionaries free access into the heart of the Celestial Empire. The barriers of ages, which still kept shut out from the rest of the world a territory peopled by nearly 300,000,000 inhabitants, are definitively removed. China is completely thrown open, and can no longer escape the march of civilization.

It was on the 27th of June last that Baron GROS signed the treaty of Tien-tsin. Fully to appreciate its value it must be remembered what were hitherto the relations of the Western Powers with China, and how limited were the advantages resulting therefrom.

The war between England and China led in 1842 to the conclusion of a treaty which, placing in certain respects the "barbarians" of the West on the same footing as the subjects of the Central Kingdom, opened certain ports to them, granted them [illegible] for their commerce and personal safety, and created the first elements of an international law, till then unknown in China. By the Convention of 1844 France assured to herself the advantage of the [illegible]

benefits of these various [illegible] obtained a [illegible] Assuredly these were important concessions, and must have imbued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of France, already known at Pekin, except by the vague remembrance which the recital of missionaries had left there of the greatness of Louis XIV., and afterwards of the renown of the name of Napoleon. The decree of toleration, moreover, transported into China our traditional protectorate of the Catholic religion, extending it to Christianity in general. But if this first success was of incontestable value it must be allowed, however, that the admission granted to us into the Chinese territory, limited to five ports, was an insufficient concession. It is also to be observed that the measure taken in favor of Chinese Christians by the edict of Tao-Kouang did not bear the stamp of a synallagmatic act, and emanating solely from the Imperial will, that act had not the force of a conventional engagement, and in no manner authorized the preaching of Christianity nor the admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Celestial Empire.

On the other hand, the Foreign Legations were only allowed to reside at Macao or Hong Kong, and never could treat except with the Viceroy of Canton; our diplomatic embassy was obliged, like the others, to fix its residence outside the Chinese territory, and always found it impossible to communicate directly with the Central Government. This state of things was a source of serious inconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an inferior position, which completely tied their hands, and lowered them in the estimation of the Chinese.

The treatment and the advantages which the Government of the Emperor has thought fit to exact are now granted to us formally, and without reserve.

All the important ports of the Chinese coast, as also the great internal highways of communication, are open to our navigation and our commerce. Frenchmen who, according to the terms of the Convention of 1844, were only admitted to five ports, may henceforth, provided with passports, traverse, unobstructed, every portion of China.

It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from the Sovereign that the Chinese Christians cease to fear the persecutions of the Mandarins; it is in virtue of conventional stipulations which, rendering homage to the blessings of the Christian doctrine, abolish the laws which forbade it, and allow missionaries of the West to circulate freely in the interior of the empire, to propagate it among the Chinese.

The Viceroy of Canton ceases to be the necessary intermedium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the Cabinet of Pekin, and with that view he will have a residence in that capital. The advantages of this concession, which was very revolting to Chinese pride, are manifest. It can no longer be feared that the dishonesty of certain functionaries may prevent the prompt and satisfactory solution of any differences which may arise. This direct communication with the Chinese Cabinet will tend to dispel more than one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a Government which has nearly everything to learn respecting the nations of the West.

Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to merchants to purchase directly, without an intermediary merchandise on the spot of production. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom dues in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subject to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Mandarins while on its way; the Government will publish a uniform tax of transit. The tonnage dues will also be reduced.

For a long time the shipping trade has stood in need of protection against piracy in those seas, where it is exercised with impunity. Measures will be taken to put a stop to this scourge.

Finally, the Chinese Government is bound to pay to France the sum of 15,000,000f. on account of losses suffered by French merchants, and as a compensation for the expenses of the war. Thus the sincere wishes of all enlightened minds have been granted. China, *snatched from its state of immobility and isolation*, will undergo the happy influence of Christianity and civilization, and will at the same time assume in the commercial movement of the world the place assigned to it by its immense resources.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to observe that if such great results have been obtained at the end of the world with such a small display of military force, it must be attributed to the good understanding happily maintained between the Governments of France and England, and to the valor of which the sailors of both countries have just given additional proof."

The English Treaty with China.

From the London Times, Sept. 24.

"The Treaty of Tien-tsin has now been nearly a week in England, and not even a *précis* of it has been made public. The Hon. Frederick Bruce arrived at the Foreign Office on Saturday, and every one naturally concluded that the treaty would certainly appear in the Tuesday's *Gazette*. The *Gazette* comes out and makes no sign. Merchants and shipowners were naturally impatient and irate. To them an early knowledge of the stipulations that must hereafter govern their commercial transactions are not only of the highest possible interest, but of great pecuniary importance. It is not only curiosity, but cash, that is in suspense. No wonder people are uneasy when it is certain that there are several men now in England who thoroughly know all the details of that document. Undue priority in the race of commercial speculation may not be designed, and yet may occur. We have been able to give the heads of the first draught upon which the Treaty was framed, but we know nothing of the document which was ultimately signed; and it is only by a very careful perusal of the language of the instrument itself that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of the completeness or incompleteness of the advantages secured. If it had been a trivial matter we might have been content to wait until our Ministerial Midas had whispered his secret to the earth and the corn had grown ripe enough to tell it. But this is not the text of a complimentary message to an American President or a Jersey official; it goes to the very pith and marrow of our commercial interests. Yet we alone of all the powers belligerent in China are subjected by official insolence—insolence is not the word, for insolence is an unusual or unaccustomed act—but by official indifference to remain ignorant of the terms of the Treaty. Russia knew long ago what her Treaty is and what ours is. The absolute despot who rules those realms, and whom we sometimes in England think so hardly of, was absent from his capital when the Treaty arrived; but even in the plenitude of his despotism he had felt the case to be one of such importance that he had left the proper powers, and the Russian Treaty was abstracted and published to his subjects immediately upon its arrival. So, also, the French are at ease with respect to the terms of their Treaty. The Emperor was far away from Paris when M. de Bellecour arrived; for aught we know, half the French Ministers might have been taking [illegible] or killing red-legged partridges, and the other half might have been in attendance upon the Court. Napoleon III. has no small idea of his own dignity and prerogatives, but no State nonsense, no Ministerial idleness, no set of clerks dressed in a uniform of foolscap and red tape were allowed to interpose between the French people and their treaty. The *Moniteur* came forth promptly. The French are told that their compensation is fixed at fifteen millions of francs, and all those parts of the treaty which are points of interest with Frenchmen are duly set forth and explained. Dr. Bradley, the amiable and estimable American Consul for Ningpo, who bears the American Treaty, is already half-way across the Atlantic; and it is by no means impossible that the terms of this treaty of Tien-tsin may be flashed about the continent of America before they are known at Lloyd's. Already it has been shown that the despots of Europe have exhibited a consideration for the anxious curiosity of their people and a respect for their good-will quite unknown in this constitutional country. It only remains that democratic America, with an extra 3,000 miles of distance, should obtain her information before us, and we shall stand alone in our ignorance—a signal instance of a patient people contemptuously snubbed by a tenth-rate mediocrity.

Is it ignorance, or idleness, or mere stupidity which produces these most vexatious occurrences? Is Lord Malmesbury utterly unaware that there are large interests involved in this treaty of Tien-tsin? Does he believe that a treaty of commerce is like an appeal at Quarter Sessions—a thing that can be entered and respited, and taken up and opened when it is quite convenient to all parties, and when everybody is at leisure? It may be that he is quite incapable of comprehending that any one can possibly take any interest in the matter. While the government is for the most part carried on by gentlemen farmers, it is not safe to speculate that any one of them knows much of the exigencies of commerce, or would care to emancipate himself from the slow traditional routine of other days. It is difficult to conceive Lord Malmesbury, or Mr. Henley, or Mr. Newdegate risking his thoughts upon a telegraphic wire, otherwise there was abundance of time to receive directions to open and copy the treaty while Mr. Bruce was yet in London, nearly a week ago. Since Mr. Bruce arrived at Balmoral four days have elapsed, and still no copy of the treaty has been made public. "The English public have taken so little interest in the matter, they have had so little to do with the war, their stake in the East is of such inferior account, their commerce is so small as compared with that of France and Russia, that it is not worth while for a man to lay down his gun and write telegraphic messages; if they are in a hurry let them collate the treaties already published by Russia and France. These give the general principles, and the missionary and indemnity clauses, so far as they affect France. Surely they cannot want to read that dry stuff about tariffs and transit dues." These are the sentiments that seem to prompt the actions of our stiff-necked Tory officials. Yet, oh ye men of Manchester and of Liverpool, and of Leeds and of London, these are the men whom you were within a few months so anxious not to embarrass! You would not budge an inch, or speak above your breath, or [illegible] an opinion, "for fear of embarrassing Lord Derby's Government." Not that you loved Lord Derby or Lord Derby's party, but because you [illegible] in unsettled politics. This is the kind and considerate return you get from this idle Administration. You are now the only people in Europe from whom their rulers contemptuously withhold the terms of the treaty made in their behalf with China."

The American Plea of Usury.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.

"The [illegible] in a leading New-York paper (the New-York Times) that the European creditors of Mexico may be [illegible] as usurers requires to be improved to the full extent of its applicability. The remark might not have been of much importance except for it having appeared in a quarter possessing the confidence of the commercial classes in America, whose word on such a matter will immediately be hailed as a sanction by all the minor writers, who are ever ready to seek popularity by advocating an evasion of debts. In England, although after recent developments we are not in a condition to boast, it may be questioned if a single publication could be found that would venture to approach doctrines of this description; but, on the other side of the Atlantic, the example of repudiation, uninterruptedly set during the last 20 years by four of the most prosperous States—Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas—together with the minor deviations of some others have not been without effect, and we have even lately seen Colonel Jefferson Davis, the great apostle of repudiation, figuring as a principal member of the Federal Cabinet; while the chief performer in the transaction by which the Dry Dock Bank of New-York got rid of its liability to Mr. Menasse, of London, was at about the same period nominated by a number of admirers as a candidate for the Presidency. The best men in America looked upon these things with the same eyes as ourselves, and we should all alike be happy to forget them. It is not our fault if this is not permitted. The tone just taken on the Mexican question revives the old spirit. Doubtless this was not intended, but it is often by unpremeditated expressions that enlightenment is best gained. Now, if the current of thought in New-York runs in the direction that what is called usury may be at any time set up as a bar to the fulfillment of contracts, or even as a reason for treating them with a degree of unconcern, it is certain there is hardly a public or private engagement in that country which may not be at any time upset. Is usury to be pleaded in cases where a Government or a Company have deliberately borrowed in what they considered to be the cheapest market, but upon terms above the nominal rate of interest—or is it to apply where the debt has been contracted at a price below par—or in both instances indiscriminately, as well as in any other where the terms may not in after years appear conformable with the moderate fancies of the debtor? If so, there is scarcely a State Stock or Railway or Canal bond in the United States which may not be disposed of in this manner, and those of our capitalists who, untouched by past experience, may be disposed to listen during the coming abundance of money to tempting invitations from that side had better be warned at once. Possibly it will be urged that the charge of usury is intended to be leveled only in cases where the amount of interest contracted to be paid was enormous in comparison with the sum borrowed. But where is the line to be drawn? Is not the fact, in any given instance, that the borrower found he could not get the money anywhere else on conditions that seemed to suit him better, the best and only test as to their fairness? If any other principle were to be recognized, the greater part of the National Debt of England might be repudiated, since many loans were made at 60 or 70, upon the stipulation of repaying 100. The moment the usury doctrine is broached and tolerated, there is an end of all safety in entering into engagements, since, plainly stated, it simply amounts to a declaration, that a voluntary promise is not to be held sacred under all circumstances, and that a man who, in needy plight and bad credit, has submitted to the market terms necessitated by his condition, may at any time, if fortune should prosper, plead that he ought never to have been helped in such a manner, and that he refuses to recognize the transaction. This argument must apply universally, and neither men nor nations will ever be scrupulous against making improvident bargains, except where it is held as an inviolable precept that no circumstances connected with a pledge spontaneously entered into can ever in the smallest degree absolve the contractor from its fulfillment on the exact basis in which it was understood by both parties at the time. An indorser of bills among a certain reckless class will sometimes say, "Oh, I merely gave my name to oblige a friend, and did not get anything by it," as if his motive in the matter should be of any concern to the claimant. Whatever it was, he deemed it sufficient at the time; and after he has enjoyed his gratification, whether that consisted in obliging a friend or in the receipt of cash, he must pay the price, and neither whine for commiseration nor expect it. With regard to the Mexican debt, however, there is not a plea such as persons even of this easy description could think of resorting to. The money was lent when the Republic had the sympathy of the world, and upon terms which, looking at the sacrifices since made by the bondholders, are now absolutely much less onerous than would be demanded from any first-rate State. If the cry, therefore, is to be set up in that instance, what may we not expect in others? The most active promoters of the absorption of Mexico by the United States, including General Houston, have not ventured on such a course. They have stated broadly in Congress and elsewhere that, in case of establishing a protectorate, America would be bound to see the assignments made to the foreign creditors were honestly administered, while, if annexation were resolved upon, the assumption of liability for the full amount must follow as a matter of course. But General Houston's object may have been simply to assist the acquisition of the territory by deprecating European objections. At all events his views upon financial policy would be as nothing against the decision of the city that is practically the metropolis of the Union. It is in New-York that the symptoms must be watched, and the question will form an excellent test, by which distant and disinterested observers may judge of the progress or otherwise of rigid opinions throughout the entire country."

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first general meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the 22d of September, in the large room of the Town Hall, Leeds. The chair was first taken by Dr. Lloyd, who, after a brief and complimentary speech, inducted the President elect, Professor Owen, into the Chair.

The President then delivered an interesting address. He said that the work they were then assembled to perform was no light matter. They had accepted the invitation of this flourishing town and firm seat of British manufacturing energy to continue the aim of the Association, viz.: the promotion of science, or the knowledge of the laws of nature, whereby they acquired a dominion over nature, and were enabled to apply her powers so as to advance the well-being of society and exalt the condition of mankind. Great and marvelous had been the manifestations of this power imparted to us of late times, and exceedingly interesting the knowledge which had been acquired. And when they reflected at how late and in how brief a period of historical time the acquisition of such knowledge had been permitted, they could not but feel that, vast as it appeared, it might be but a very small part of the patrimony of truth destined for the possession of future generations. The learned Professor proceeded to review the various scientific discoveries and achievements of the last 27 years, referring especially to the recent improvements in photography, and to the great event of the 6th of August, 1858, when "a message of thirty-one words was transmitted, in thirty-five minutes, along the sinuosities of the submerged hills and valleys forming the bed of the great Atlantic, proclaiming 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.'" Never since the foundations of the world were laid could it be more truly said, "The depths of the sea praise Him." More remained to be done before the far-stretching engine could be got into full working order, but the capital fact, viz., the practicability of bringing America into electrical communication with Europe had been demonstrated; consequently a like power of instantaneous interchange of thought between the civilized inhabitants of every part of the globe was only a matter of time.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Secretaries read the reports of the proceedings before the General Committee in the morning, and briefly stated the financial condition of the British Association, which is in a very prosperous condition, its funds having been augmented upwards of £800 by the Dublin meeting.

The following is a list of the sections and their Presidents:

Section.	President.
A. Mathematical and Physical Science	Rev. W. Whewell.
B. Chemical Science	Sir John Herschel.
C. Geology	W. Hopkins, Esq.
D. Zoology and Botany, including Physiology	Chas. Darwin, Esq.
E. Geology and Ethnology	Sir R. I. Murchison.
F. Economic Science and Statistics	Edw. Baines, Esq.
G. Mechanical Science	W. Fairbairn, Esq.

The business of the various sections was proceeded with on Thursday, and at 8½ o'clock in the evening a conversazione took place in the large hall.

Prince Albert has consented to be nominated as President of the Association for the year 1859. Sir C. Grey, in communicating the assent of the Prince Consort, says, in a letter to Major-General Sabine: "His Royal Highness cannot but feel gratified at the wish thus expressed by the Committee, though he is sensible that his own proficiency in scientific subjects is scarcely such as to entitle him to such a distinction. If, therefore, he expresses his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Committee, he begs that it may be considered merely as an expression of the deep interest he takes in the advancement of science in this country, and as a mark of the high sense which he entertains of the importance and usefulness of the association. His acceptance of the Presidency must also be considered to a certain degree conditional—depending upon his being in Scotland at the time proposed for the meeting. His Royal Highness' time is not his own, and it is impossible for him, at this distance of time, to say whether the call of other duties may not be such as to prevent his attendance."

The Stade Dues.

A blue-book just printed contains, with one hundred and sixty pages of evidence and statistical matter, the following resolutions, adopted by the select committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade tolls, to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the United Kingdom, and the effect of giving notice to determine the treaty under which this country has assented to the payment of such tolls for a limited period.

1. That the foundation of the claim of Hanover to levy the Stade toll was a treaty with Denmark in 1717, A. D., and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right those countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

2. That the proportion of Stade toll to freight in British ships from Hull to Hamburg is, at the present time, on a bale of spun silk, 115 per cent.; on a bale of cotton goods, 142 per cent., and on a bale of woolen yarn, 36 per cent. That the average annual amount of Stade tolls levied on cargoes, under the British flag, has risen £3 18s. per 100 tons British in 1847, to £4 8s. 4d. in 1855.

3. That the increase on British tonnage entering the port of Hamburg has been 102 per cent. since 1846, while the increase on Hamburg tonnage has been 246 per cent. since 1846, and the foreign tonnage, exclusive of British and Hamburg, entering the port of Hamburg has, during the same period, increased 90 per cent.

4. That the Stade toll is injurious to the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom.

5. That the tax is specially prejudicial to the part of our produce and trade which has to compete in foreign markets with similar articles not subject to the tax, and this is felt sensibly in the coal trade, and particularly in the export of the less valuable descriptions of coal.

6. That goods, the property of Hamburg citizens, and carried in Hamburg ships, are exempt from the Stade toll, and British ships are thereby exposed to an unfair competition.

7. That the general trade to Hamburg, notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by the tax, has more than doubled within the last ten years.

8. That the trade to Harburg, which is free from Stade toll, has risen in a still more striking ratio; that of Bremen, the Elsfleth toll on the Weser having ceased, and that of Stettin, (the Sound Dues having been abolished,) have also increased in a very large proportion.

9. That the Stade toll differs from the Sound Dues, inasmuch as the Sound Dues were a tax charged not only upon articles of export, but also on articles of general use imported into the United Kingdom; but the Stade toll is levied on exports from, and not on imports into, the United Kingdom.

10. That it does not appear that any service whatever is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied upon the commerce of Great Britain.

11. That if the treaty of 1844, by which the United Kingdom is bound for a limited period to assent to the payment of the Stade toll, were determined by notice pursuant to the terms thereof, but little injury or inconvenience would arise to the trade of this country.

12. That it is expedient that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844 with Hanover.

A Visit to Haworth—The Bronte Family.

The following interesting communication appeared in the *Scotsman* of Saturday, under the signature, "T. H.":

"To 'the reading public' *Jane Eyre, Currer Bell*, &c., have become as household words; and who does not know, from Mrs. Gaskell's painfully interesting biography of that quiet, quaint, obscure family of genius, who some years ago so suddenly shot up into the literary firmament, but whose light, so rare and brilliant, was no less suddenly quenched in death? Sadder story there is not in English literature than that of the heroic, much suffering, gifted Yorkshire girl—Charlotte Bronte. To the secluded village of Haworth pilgrims now come from all parts of England, from the Continent, and even from beyond the Atlantic; sometimes an American, now a Frenchman or German, not unfrequently a Scotchman, as I learned at the parsonage. Yesterday it was the Duke of Devonshire or Lord Carlisle; to-day an unknown like myself.

"Keighley, the station for Haworth, is on the Leeds and Bradford line, about twelve or fourteen miles from the former of those places; Haworth being about three miles distant from Keighley, uphill nearly all the way, reminding one a little at first of the road by Corstorphine Hill; but gradually, as you ascend, assuming a more hilly and wilder aspect—moorland extending on every side. Although the road is fringed more or less with houses nearly all the way, there is no stated conveyance, but the pedestrian will not regret this, as the walk will afford him opportunities of noticing the peculiarities of the people among whom Miss Bronte received her first impressions. Like the humbler English everywhere, they are scrupulously clean in all matters pertaining to their households, and certainly such washing of floors, scrubbing of doors and door-steps, and cleaning of windows, I never saw as on my way, that bright Saturday afternoon, from Keighley to Haworth. There can be no doubt that in England, among the class I am speaking of, there is a far higher appreciation of the sanitary virtues of copious applications of water than among a like class in Scotland. Stone being plentiful in the neighborhood, even mill-stalks are built, and country footpaths laid with it, these last everlastingly resonant with the clamping of clogs, which nearly everybody wears. Most of the villagers I spoke to on the way seemed quite familiar with facts relating to the Bronte family, and in a dim, half-enlightened way, with the mental gifts of Charlotte and the others, as if, to adapt a line in *In Memoriam*,

"'They darkly thought her great and wise.'

Near Haworth I got many little traits of the family, all indicating the kindly and respectful feelings with which its various members are still regarded in the district. One young man belonging to Haworth, whom I overtook, a worker now at one of the Keighley factories, informed me that when a boy he frequently had occasion to be in the parsonage, and was often regaled with a tune on the piano, a pocketful of fruit, &c. Charlotte seemed to be generally considered the most affable, having a smile and a kind word for everybody; Emily and Anne were more reserved, and for that reason not quite so great favorites. Mr. Bronte was spoken of by every one in terms of the highest respect, even by those whom on many occasions he had opposed in ecclesiastical matters, dissent being strong in the vicinity. I had neither the intention nor expectation of seeing him; *but the Sexton, who acts as guide to the church, &c.*, having told me that Mr. Bronte, when well, was always glad to see strangers, I was vain enough to send up my card, and had the pleasure of a little conversation with the venerable patriarch, now more than 80 years of age, and the sole survivor of his family. He was very kind, and spoke of Scotland, and Burns more particularly, cordially and with discrimination. Although frail, he enjoys tolerable health, and in general preaches once every Sunday; Mr. Nicholls, Charlotte's husband, (who is still curate, and whom I saw about the village,) doing the principal part of the business. The parsonage is a plain two-storied building, with a large grass plot and a few trees in front, divided on two sides from the crowded churchyard by a stone wall. It was with strangely mingled feelings that I stood within those familiar (mentally at least) walls, where Charlotte, the 'oddly-dressed, clever little girl,' had, in doubt and secrecy, written 'Jane Eyre'—where Emily, 'mine bonnie love,' as her sister delighted to call her, had sat on the parlor rug reading, with her arm round the rough neck of her favorite 'Tartar,' and from which all three sisters had so often sallied forth for a lonely walk to the far-stretching purple moors above and beyond the parsonage. I had not time to walk to the waterfall far up among the moors, the terminus of many of these walks, but had an hour's delightful breezy ramble for a mile or two above the village, where, until Mr. Grimshaw (one of Mr. Bronte's predecessors) put them down, horse races were run, and where youths still assemble for cricket playing. Several stone quarries are scattered here and there, but so unprofitable are they, (from, I presume, the want of any means of conveyance from the district,) that a company who had taken them discontinued working them two years before the expiry of their lease. A line of rails to Keighley, however, is talked of, which will materially increase the value of the quarries.

Very strong feelings prevail in the place regarding the picture Mrs. Gaskell has drawn of the manners of the district. That in some parts of her book, especially those which profess to describe the present state of things, it is highly colored, there can be no doubt; and the good people of Haworth aver that, even at the time to which the greater part of her description applies, there were far more of the amenities of life among them than she has given them credit for. 'We were bad enough thirty years ago,' said one old man to me, 'but never so bad as she says we were.' Possibly her not very flattering sketch may have induced them to mend their ways, or perhaps it may be a new feeling of respect (which of course could not exist before) for those strangers who come to lay a garland on the tomb of her of whom they are all so proud; but, so far as my own experience goes, I met with as much of polite and obliging attention as I have ever received in any part of England. I would scarcely like, however, to vouch for the result should Mrs. Gaskell think of revisiting Haworth. I rather think she would find most abundant and cogent reasons for supposing that she had put the matter even less strongly than circumstances warranted."

Movement of French Trade.

A work is published every year in France, which, if its interest were measured by the importance of the subjects treated of, ought to be almost universally perused, for it holds up a faithful mirror of the aggregate of French commerce, both with foreign countries and the colonies. Unfortunately, it comes out in the form of a bulky quarto of 600 pages, with the somewhat uninviting title of *Tableau Annuel du Commerce de la France*, and is so bristling with figures as not to be likely to excite any great emotion in the mind of the general reader. Still, it is a most important production for manufacturers and merchants—who, by the way, do not consult it one half enough—and is sometimes of utility to journalists, as furnishing a mine of facts, from which they can draw with advantage valuable information for their readers. The *Débats* does so at present, and we give a few extracts from its article:

"The French international trade amounted for the year 1857 to 5,328,000,000 of francs (72,000,000 less than in 1856), or more than four times the ordinary budget of France. The imports were to the extent of 2,689,000,000, and the exports to that of 2,639,000,000. The traffic by sea amounted to 3,830,000,000, and by land to 1,498,000,000. The table of exchanges with each country separately gives the following results:

	1847.	1857.	Increase per cent.
England	252 mil.	674 mil.	272
Belgium	210	410	100
Switzerland	181	406	129
Sardinia	148	249	68
The Zollverein	130	422	225
Russia	122	127	4
Spain	120	307	156
Turkey	117	220	88
Two Sicilies	50	86	72
Holland	38	60	82
Hanse Towns	37	59	59
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	35	49	40
Tuscany	31	55	77
Austria	23	40	74
Roman States	8	15	88
Portugal	5	18	260
Greece	4	14	250
Total	1,541	3,520	132
United States	323	645	109
Brazil	47	134	185
Other States of America	126	369	200
Total	496	1,148	142
Asia	40	148	270
Africa	48	136	183
French Colonies — Algeria	73	134	70
French Colonies — Others	162	243	50
Total	2,340	5,328	128

The average increase of the commerce of France is, for the ten years between 1847 and 1857, in the proportion of 128 per cent. But the trade with some countries more particularly, as is seen by the above table, has assumed still greater extension, and the seven following are named in the order of relative increase: England, Asia, Portugal, Greece, the Zollverein, Brazil, Africa, Spain and Switzerland. The same work presents us likewise with a valuable comparison of the trade of the principal French ports:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Havre	541	729	1,270
Marseilles	675	458	1,133
Boulogne	154	176	330
Bordeaux	133	150	283
Paris	4	273	277
Saint Louis	150	100	250
Jeumont	163	90	293
Lyons	—	154	154
Nantes	93	26	119
Dunkerque	80	37	117
Strasburg	43	51	94
Valenciennes	38	29	67
Rouen	41	25	66
Cette	34	27	61

This table brings strongly into relief the preponderance of our two principal commercial ports, Havre and Marseilles; the first, the key of the Transatlantic trade—the second, of the Mediterranean. We have already observed that our total traffic by sea amounted to 3,830 millions of francs, in making up which sum Havre and Marseilles count for 2,403 millions, or very nearly two-thirds of our entire foreign trade by sea. Somewhat to our surprise we find Boulogne (the principal port on the coast for the produce of French fisheries) entitled to rank as the third port on the incontestable authority of figures; Bordeaux, the great medium of intercourse with the American colonies, ranks only as the fourth. Paris, centre of universal operations and a great commercial capital, must be content with the fifth place; Lyons does only half as much business as Paris; Nantes, the great entrepôt of the Isle of Bourbon and Brazil, and Dunkirk, one of the great northern timber markets, march nearly abreast; and Strasburg, which principally carries on business with Southern Germany and Switzerland, presses closely behind them. The immense figures attached to the names of Saint Louis and Jeumont will, no doubt, cause some surprise. These two frontier towns, whose commerce is set down at 469 millions, are the two most important points of the transit into Switzerland and Belgium. Through Jeumont enter more than 100 millions' worth of cotton and silk tissues, which only cross our territory, and 15 millions' worth of coals from the pits of Charleroi. St. Louis, among other articles, has the great transit of cotton from Havre for Switzerland."

London Markets.

Per Canada] London, Friday, Sept. 24—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets there is no material change this week. The markets generally have been steady, but without animation. Cotton dearer. Money abundant. Consols leave off 97¼@97⅜ for money, 97⅜@97½ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. ½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s., nominal. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s.; South American, 74s.

Cocoa—167 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 52s.@56s. for gray to mid. red. A small quantity of good red brought 58s.@64s.; 2,350 bags Guayaquil in public sale were withdrawn.

Coffee—The sales have gone off at full rates, with a slight advance on good bold sorts; 906 casks, 157 bbls., 870 bags Plantation Ceylon at 65s. 6d.@68s. for low middling to middling dull; 68s. 6d.@73s. for middling to good middling. Of 94 casks, 16 cases, 1,860 bags Native Ceylon, a part sold at 50s. 6d. for good ordinary, and the remainder bought in 2s.@3s. higher than the market value; 336 bags Madras brought 57s. for good ordinary mixed, and 60s. 6d.@65s. for good and fine ordinary pale; 154 casks, 178 bbls., 184 bags Jamaica at 53s.@58s. for good to fine ordinary, and 61s.@83s. 6d. for low middling to superior. Several floating cargoes are now in the market, but the sale of one only has transpired, viz.: 2,500 bags Rio good firsts at 44s., for the Mediterranean, i. f. p. a.

Copper—Prices of manufactured have been reduced to-day ½d. ℔ lb. We now quote Tough Cake and Tile, £98; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9½d.

Tin—Without change. Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Straits, 114s.; and Banca, 116s.

Corn—The market is dull, and English Wheat 1s.@2s. ℔ qr. lower. Last week's average price of Wheat was 44s. 11d. on 133,600 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 44s.@50s.; Red, 42s.@48s.; Flour, 20s.@25s. ℔ bbl.

Cotton—Sales for the week, 4,200 bales at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand continues large, the sales for the week being 58,000, fully ⅛d. dearer; middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16d.@7⅜d.

Hemp—Russian steady. St. Petersburg Clean, £30@£30 10s. Of Manila there is little offering, fair roping quality £27@£27 10s. Jute—4,250 bales at auction to-day all sold at a further advance of about 15s. ℔ ton; £17 17s. 6d.@£18 10s. for very low to good common quality; £18 15s.@£19 10s. for mid., with fair to good at £20@£21 2s. 6d.

Hides—Of 148,000 East India at auction, yesterday, about three-fourths sold at a reduction of ½d. ℔ lb.

Iron—Welsh is rather more in demand. Bars, £6 5s.; Rails, £6 10s., f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pig, 54s. 9d.@55s., f. o. b. in Clyde.

Linseed—On the spot there is little offering, but the market is flat. Bombay 59s. 6d.@60s., and Calcutta 58s. The arrivals on the coast from the Azov have been large. We quote Taganrog afloat 57s. 6d.@58s., but nothing doing.

Linseed Cakes in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s.

Oils—Fish: the market is without movement. Sperm, £88@£89; Southern, £35@£37 10s.; Pale Seal, £38; Cod, £34 10s. Rape dull; foreign refined, 47s. 6d.; brown, 43s. 6d.@44s. Linseed very dull at 32s. 9d. on the spot, with no buyers for forward delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 37s.@37s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 38s.@39s. for Cochin. Palm, 38s.@38s.

Rice—Holders continue firm, but very little has been sold. Of 10,240 bags Bengal and 6,405 bags Madras offered, about half has been taken, the former at 7s. 6d. for low yellowish; 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for small middling white; and 9s.@10s. 6d. for middling to good middling white; fine Ballam at 8s. 9d.; and the latter at 7s.@7s. 6d. for barley grain, and 8s. 9d.@8s. 6d. for ordinary to good pinky.

Rum—The sales have been chiefly confined to Leewards, of which 1,100 puncheons have changed hands at 1s. 8d.; 140 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; 200 puncheons Berbice at 2s.; 50 puncheons Jamaica at 3s. 10d.@4s.

Saltpetre—Firm. The sales are 3,100 bags Bengal at 41s. 6d. for 12½ lbs. refraction, cash; 42s. 9d.@43s. for 8½ to 8¼ lbs.; 44s. for 7 lbs.; 45s. for 5¾ lbs.; 45s. 6d. for 3½ and 3¼ lbs., and 46s. for 2¼ lbs. Of Bombay, 488 bags, *83 and 80½ lbs. refraction, sold at 30s.@31s., and 43 at 32s.* 10 cases 5¾ lbs. at 42s. 6d. Molasses—100 puncheons Trinidad sold at 15s.

Spices—Pepper—The demand has been good, and 5,600 bags sold at 4⅛d.@4¼d. for Singapore black, and 4¼d.@4½d. for good Penang. 185 bags white Singapore sold at 8½d., and 9d.@9¼d. for Penang. Nutmegs—35 cases sold at steady prices; 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for small; 11 *cases Grenada sold at 1s. 7d.@1s. 10d. Mace held for advanced prices*, and only a small portion of 30 cases sold at 1s. 3d.@1s. 7d. Pimento is unaltered in value; 200 *bags have been sold at 3¼d.@3½d.*

Sugar.—The market is firm, but not active. Of West India the sales are 2,130 hhds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, the greater part sold at steady prices. Of Foreign, 303 hhds. 93 bbls. Porto Rico mostly sold at firm prices; low to good middling bright brown, 35s. 6d.@39s. 6d.; and inferior to fine bright yellow, 41s.@47s. Of 1,680 boxes low to good middling white Havana, *all the sound portion was bought in at 37s. 6d.@40s. in* bond, but the washed sold at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. in bond. 200 boxes florette and yellow Havana were bought in, the former at 51s.@52s. 6d. for good to fine, and the latter at 45s.@45s. 6d. for good yellow, but of the florettes a few lots have since been placed at the taking-in prices. Privately 500 boxes Havana, good florettes at 51s.@51s. 6d., and low yellow and brown at 42s. 3d. 900 baskets Java, at 43s. 6d.@46s. No. 10½ to 13. 200 cases white Bahia, at 48s. for good, and 49s. for fine. 100 casks Porto Rico, at 43s. 6d.@46s. 6d. 4,000 bags unclayed Manila, at 33s. 3d. 100 casks Melado, at 32s.@36s. for middling to superior quality. Three cargoes afloat, two Havana, both fully insured and both for this country, 3,600 boxes No. 13 at 31s., and 1,700 boxes No. 10½ at 29s., and one of 4,000 bags low brown Pernams, insured f. p. a., at 32s. 9d., for a near Continental port. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 55,700 baskets Java, held at Rotterdam on the 21st inst., the whole quantity sold at the valuations, being fl. 1@1½ above the prices of the last sale in July.

Tallow—flat at 49s. 3d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 49s. for the last three months.

Tea—23,000 pkgs. have been offered at auction, of which only 4,700 sold without change in prices. We quote good common Congou 10d.@10¼d. ℔ lb.

Turpentine—No arrivals of Rough. The sales are about 600 bbls. at 10s. 6d. Spirits are dearer; American, 36s.

American Stocks are without change, and not much doing. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

We had this pleasure last on the 17th inst., and since have received advices from the United States to the 8th, per *Canada*.

Cotton—There has been a very steady demand during the week; and although prices are slightly dearer for some descriptions, the advance is so inconsiderable as to call for no alteration in our figures. The market remains free from any excitement, the demand being confined chiefly to the regular trade—sellers, generally, continuing to offer their stocks freely. At Manchester goods and yarns are again very firm, at a further improvement in value; but business, as last week, has again been checked by the extreme demands of manufacturers. It will be seen by reference to our tables, that the supply of raw Cotton is rapidly diminishing, and it is confidently expected that the diminution will be much accelerated when we get into October, as the imports must then be small, while the consumption will be progressing on a very large scale. We quote:

New-Orleans.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Ord. to Good Ord	6⅛d.@6⅜d.	7⅛d.@8⅛d.	5⅞d.@5⅞d.
Low Mid. to Mid	7d.@7⅛d.	8⅞d.@9 3-16d.	6d.@6¼d.
G. Mid. to Mid. Fair	7½d.@7⅝d.	9½d.@9⅝d.	6½d.@6⅝d.

The sales for the week foot up 58,200 bales, of which 14,100 were taken for speculation and export. To-day there are 10,000 bales—the market closing quiet, but firm.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Stock	520,000	292,000	541,000
Imports, from Jan. 1	1,908,000	1,827,000	1,993,000
Exports, from Jan. 1	197,000	223,000	169,000
Taken for Consump'n, Jan. 1	1,606,000	1,589,000	1,611,000

Tobacco—The want of animation which has so long characterised the market continues to prevail, and we can only refer to our former quotations as affording an idea of the present value, say for Kentucky Inferior Leaf, 3½d.@4½d.; Fair, 5d.@6d., and Fine to Choice, 7d.@8d.; Stemmed, 9d.@10d.@11d.

Breadstuffs—Extreme dullness pervades the market, and prices have again slightly declined for inferior kinds, while choice Wheat and Flour remain about as last quoted, but are very slow of sale. At to-day's market the attendance of buyers was small, and the indisposition to operate to any extent, unless at a material reduction in value, manifested itself throughout. Inferior descriptions of Wheat and Flour were extremely difficult of sale, notwithstanding a reduction of 1s. ℔ barrel on the latter, and 2d.@3d. ℔ 70 lbs. on the former. Choice parcels remain nominally about the same as last quoted. Indian Corn is quiet and slightly lower.

WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
Western Spring	5s.@5s. 6d.	W. Canal	20s. 0d.@21s. 0d.
Red	6s.@6s. 7d.	N. Y. Ohio	22s. 6d.@23s. 6d.
Mix'd and White	6s.@6s. 6d.	N. O. & St. L., Sup'e	24s. 6d.@25s. 6d.
Southern White	7s.@7s. 9d.	Balt. & Phil.	22s. 6d.@23s. 6d.

Indian Corn—Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@35s.

Provisions—The market for Bacon is inactive, and prices are feebly supported, notwithstanding the small supply. The number of Pigs in both England and Ireland is said to be unusually large, and as the killing season is near at hand, a depressing influence is produced upon the Provision trade. We quote: Cumberland at 40s.@45s.; Short Ribbed, 44s.@46s.; Short Clear, none; Long Ribbed, 44s.@46s.; Long Clear, 45s.@47s.

There is a small retail demand for Pork, at 72s. 6d.@75s. for Western.

Lard—Is in very moderate demand at 60s.@62s.

Tallow—Is in fair request at 61s. 6d. for Butchers' Association. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Waifs from the Deep.

From the Philadelphia Press.

On Monday the Norwegian bark *Catarina* arrived at Quebec with fifteen of the passengers and seven of the crew of the burned steamer *Austria*. These are additional to the sixty-seven already rescued, and make a total of eighty-nine. None of the missing Philadelphians are among these further arrivals. A young girl of 14 years old is among the rescued, and it was hoped that she might be one of the daughters of Mrs. Vezin, but the difference of age is against this conclusion.

A curious circumstance connected with the unhappy losses which all so greatly feel and deplore, is the "hoping against hope" which some of the surviving relatives entertain. The wife of Mr. Theodore Gregg, of Baltimore, is now visiting her relatives in Philadelphia, and while they have no doubt of his loss, *she* alone has a deep conviction that he is not dead. Either he was not on board the *Austria* (though he wrote to her that he had actually paid for his passage,) or, if he was, then he must have been among the few who were rescued. It may be within the knowledge of many of our readers that a clergyman of this city was among those who left for Europe on the ill-fated *President*, and was never again heard of.

His wife, who remained in Philadelphia, and was deeply attached to him, never did, because she never would, believe that he was lost to her. Eighteen years have passed away, and yet that trusting lady—we cannot speak of her as wife, and she repudiates the name of widow—continues to expect his return. Every day a cover is placed for him at the table, where still stands his accustomed chair. Every ring at the bell, we are informed, awakens the cherished convictions of her heart that the loved one will return.

We await further accounts of the loss of the *Austria* from the survivors whom the *Maurice* carried away to Fayal. But they can add little information to what we already possess—that great carelessness was the proximate cause of the catastrophe, and that the captain, officers, and crew, exhibited great alacrity in their endeavors to save—themselves.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Progress of Russian Improvements—Junction of the Don and Volga by Railroad—Employment of Americans—Col. Colt and his Contracts—A New Fishery—Heat and Drouth—The Islands of the Neva—Summer Saloons—Suez Canal—An Explosion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858.

The progress which Russia is making in the development of internal improvements is really wonderful, and in no respect do the master-minds of the Empire so closely resemble the people of the great Republic of the New World, as in the encouragement of grand industrial enterprises, whose tendency is to increase the wealth, power and intelligence of the country. In addition to the enormous contracts entered into of late years, for the construction of lines of railway over vast portions of Russia, awaiting the magic wand of improvement to bring into action their dormant resources, new projects are broached, almost every day, which if carried into effect must in a few years cover Russia with a net-work of iron roads which will concentrate her strength and give her that preponderance over other European States which it seems her manifest destiny to grasp at no distant period. The Emperor is fully alive to the vast importance of the work before him, and is determined to signalize his reign as a glorious and memorable era in the history of his country. In his sagacious plans for the advancement of Russia he is most ably seconded by his immediate counsellors, and by none so much as his brother the Grand Duke Constantine, who possesses probably the most practical and thoroughly capable mind of the leading European statesmen, and who would in a humbler station have risen by the force of his own merit to position and renown.

In my last, I mentioned the steam navigation company for the junction of the Black and Caspian seas, by the rivers Don and Volga. I have since heard of another important enterprise, bearing somewhat upon the one above mentioned: the formation of a company for the construction of a railway between the Don and Volga, by a direct cut, (a glance at the map of Russia will show the position of these two streams,) and for the steam navigation of the former to the Sea of Azof. The work on the railroad is to be commenced within a twelvemonth, and terminated in four years. In guarantee of the completion of the road, the Company deposit in the hands of the Government 210,000 silver roubles, caution money, to be restored gradually, as the work progresses, in sums of one-tenth the whole amount. The Company enjoys various privileges, analogous to those accorded other associations of the same nature; such as the gratuitous concession of the lands of the Crown along the route of the track, entry free of duty of the material used in construction, &c. The Company has a capital of eight millions of silver roubles, and the road becomes the property of the State at the end of ninety years.

In the great industrial enterprises of Russia, Americans are not inconsiderably engaged. It is a fine field for mechanical and inventive talent, and some of our clever countrymen have availed themselves of the advantages offered them. The contract of Messrs. Winans, Harrison & Winans, for building and keeping in repair the machinery of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, is not unknown in the United States. These gentlemen have accumulated, in a few years, almost fabulous fortunes, and their contract holds good for several years to come. The terms are immensely in their favor, and it is said that the Government has offered them a very large sum to cancel it, but the proposition has been refused. *Apropos* of this Winans contract, a good story is told of Prince Gortschakoff, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a wit as well as a statesman. The King of Prussia paid a visit, some years ago, to his august brother-in-law, the late Emperor Nicholas. He was, of course, shown the lions of the city, the splendid art collection of the "Hermitage," the Winter Palace, the then incomplete Church of St. Isaac, &c., &c., all of which he looked at without expressing either surprise or admiration. The Emperor, who was very proud, and justly so, of the beauties of his capital, remarked to Gortschakoff that His Majesty of Prussia didn't care a fig for what most people consider rather "stunning," and asked if some means could not be devised to astonish him. "Oh, certainly, Sire," replied the Prince, "show him the American contract, and he will not only be astonished but astounded!"

Nor are these the only ones of our countrymen who have profited by Russian encouragement and generosity. An India-rubber manufacturer, (from New-York, I believe,) is here, engaged in the fabrication of various articles for the use of the army, &c. The Government contract is held by a Russian, but the American cannot fail to make a handsome fortune in a few years. Colonel Colt, also, has a large contract with the Government for the manufacture of his renowned pistols, and his agent from home has arrived in St. Petersburg, to put up the necessary machinery. Mr. Joseph Francis, the inventor of the celebrated metallic life-boat, military wagon, and other useful inventions, is here in person, to bring his improvements under the notice of the authorities, who will probably adopt some, if not all of them. But, *per contra*, we have had the example of the company for raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol, who have completely failed, for reasons already explained in the American newspapers.

A new industry has lately commenced in the South of Russia; an industry which may be said to have sprung into existence through the immediate influence of science, and which has already reached an immense development, though it has not yet taken the commercial position it is undoubtedly destined to occupy. In the southeast part of the Empire, not far from Astrakan, at the point where the Volga empties its waters into the Caspian Sea, the inhabitants of the country were engaged, at a certain period of every year, in the netting of a sort of fish, which appeared in enormous quantities. This fish, (*clupea caspica*,) which much resembles the herring, was only used in the manufacture of a peculiar oil. No one would eat it, because the ignorant peasants supposed that its flesh possessed intoxicating qualities, and for this reason the people had given it a name which may be rendered in English "mad fish."

In 1854, a learned professor and academician of St. Petersburg, Mr. Baer, made a trip to this place on the borders of the Caspian, at the exact epoch of the fishery. Astonished at the enormous quantities captured in a very short time, Mr. Baer attentively examined the "mad-fish," and found that it was nothing less than a sort of herring, not so tender or delicate as the herring of Holland, but perfectly healthy, and entirely worthy of use as food. Mr. Baer therefore took pains to remove the prejudice of the fishermen, and taught them to salt the herring after the manner of the Dutch. His advice produced marvellous effects. During the first year, the inhabitants of Astrakan and their neighbors prepared and sold 10,000,000 of Caspian herrings. In 1856, the figure reached 20,000,000, and last year 50,000,000. From this industry is derived a clear profit of 300,000 silver roubles. At present, the use of the Caspian herring extends from Astrakan to St. Petersburg, and as this fish is larger than the inferior quality of Dutch herring used by the lower orders, they prefer the yield of their own waters. Notwithstanding the unheard-of demand for the fish, and the enormous annual consumption, it is stated that the supply for many years to come will be fully sufficient.

We are at last released from the oppressive heat which has reigned for six weeks past; but I am told that it has had a ruinous effect upon the crops throughout the central portion of the Empire, and provisions are likely to be much higher the approaching Winter than usual. Everything has been literally dried up. Not for many years has such a Summer been known in Russia. The weather is now cool and pleasant, but the rainy season, the most disagreeable of the year, will soon be upon us, and out-of-door amusement will be at an end. The St. Petersburgers are fully alive to this fact, and are determined to improve the short time yet left them. The beautiful islands of the Neva, the finest promenade possessed by any city in the world, superior in loveliness even to the Bois de Boulogne, are every evening crowded with equipages of all descriptions, from the droshky, jolting its solitary passengers over the ruts, to the stately calèche of the minister, with a coachman bound in gold lace and a chasseur as gorgeously magnificent as one of our own militia colonels in full uniform. The place of general rendezvous on the Islands, is a spot known as the "*Point*," where the river forms a broad curve and the land juts out far into the stream, leaving a wide open space, neatly laid out and graveled. Here the *beau monde* descend from their carriages, and interchange salutations. Here, *par conséquent*, is the most eligible place to hear the chit-chat and scandal of the town. Scattered over the islands are several Summer gardens, concert rooms, &c., managed principally by Germans, and resembling in character the Summer places of resort in Paris. The best of these is kept by a Mr. Isler, and is a *café-concert*, on an extensive scale. It is a large garden, handsomely laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubs. A stage is erected in the open air, and is occupied nightly by a very good orchestra, led by Gung'l, a German musician who some years ago visited the United States. Attached to the establishment is a band of genuine Bohemians, whose wild singing is not without charm, and a number of Tyroleans, who remind the American beholder of Christy's burlesque "warblers." The price of admission to this garden is one rouble, with extras for pretty much everything, making altogether a rather expensive evening's amusement. The place is, however, nightly crowded, and [illegible] make a [illegible] Russians are passionately fond of [illegible] and are willing to pay for it liberally.

Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Suez Canal projector, has written a letter to the *Journal d'Odessa*, in which, among other matters, he sets down in round numbers the amount of stock which each nation will be permitted to take in the enterprise. The total capital is to be forty millions of dollars, apportioned as follows: The Viceroy of Egypt, $8,000,000; France, $8,000,000; Turkey, $4,000,000; England, [illegible]; Austria, $4,000,000; Russia, [illegible]; Germany, &c., $2,000,000; United States of America, [illegible]; Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy, [illegible]. This looks very pretty upon paper, but I am inclined to fear that M. de Lesseps' forty millions will never assume so tangible a shape as might be desired. If the Canal is ever constructed, the work will be paid for by Governments, and not individual capitalists.

The St. Petersburg powder-mill blew up on the [illegible] ult., killing thirty-three persons, and wounding thirty-seven; 1,500 pouds (about 60,000 pounds) of powder exploded. It is incredible that no more damage was done. MARC RANDOM.

SONORA.

The Origin of the Civil War—Fall of the Gandara Interest—Rise of Pesqueira—Sonora Independent—How the Government is Sustained—Its Harshness—The Isham Contract—Impossible of Execution.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Tubac, Arizona Territory, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

The Revolution, or civil war in Sonora, commenced in June, 1856, with an attack on the capital, Ures, which was in possession of the party of Gandara, a former Governor, and the Commandante General. Gandara was a man of large estates, very hospitable, and of liberal views, much loved and respected by all the liberalists in the State.

The possession of the capital was gained through the treachery and defection of Jesus, who deserted to the party of Pesqueira with a small force, leaving a part of the capital undefended, by which the attacking party entered and dispersed the Gandarists.

General Gandara at once departed for the City of Mexico to seek redress from the supreme Government. The war was continued on the part of the Gandarists, commanded by Jesus Gandara, a brother of the General, with varied success, until the Spring of 1858, when the Commander was killed and the party of Gandara entirely dispersed. In the meantime, the personal property and landed estates of General Gandara were confiscated, and the proceeds squandered by Pesqueira in conducting a war of destruction and extermination.

General Gandara was appointed Governor and Commandante of Sonora by the supreme Government of Mexico, but on account of the continued revolutions near the capital, the Government has not been able to dispatch a sufficient force to Sonora, to maintain its authority in this distant department and to place Gandara in possession of the capital.

The State of Sonora has been in fact for two years *quasi* independent, and presents an anomaly in Governments. The Acting Governor Pesqueira denies all obedience to central authority, and of course owns no accountability to foreign nations. The Custom-House at Guaymas affords part of the means for conducting the machinery of Government; the balance is obtained by taxes on commerce, assessments on property, forced loans from the merchants of Hermosillo, Alamos and the city of Guaymas, with the proceeds of the confiscated estates of Gandara and his associates. Americans and Mexicans are seized and imprisoned on trivial charges, and a fair trial by jury or in presence of witnesses does not enter into Mexican jurisprudence. The rigors of the dungeon and torture of manacles are carried to the severity of the dark ages.

A few days since a Mr. Revera, formerly Prefect of San Ignacio, a district adjoining this town on the south, was seized in the streets of Santa Anna, near his residence, mounted on a pack-mule and hurried off to the capital under a strong guard of Lanceros. The charge against him is, that he has spoken in disrespectful terms of the Governor (Pesqueira) and had resigned his office of Prefect. Señor Revera has taken but little interest in politics, has lived some years in California, and is well known to many prominent citizens of the States as a kind-hearted, estimable gentleman. He was much respected in the neighborhood where he lived. His arrest and unjust imprisonment will add much to the already strong feeling against Pesqueira.

The lately-appointed United States Consul at Guaymas has not yet reached his destination. Neither has there a United States vessel-of-war displayed her colors in the Gulf of California since the close of the Mexican War. It is well known that there is now in prison in Guaymas a young man (Ames) who was taken by Pesqueira from American soil, on suspicion of his being a filibuster, he being a brother-in-law of the unfortunate Crabb.

In this state of affairs it is impossible to establish any reliable relations in Sonora, or to depend upon regular supplies of provisions upon which the development and prosperity of this territory entirely depends.

It is of great importance to the mining interest, (which is the great interest, and always will be,) that a treaty be entered into, giving right of transit and privileges to ships, and receive merchandise, bullion, &c., via Guaymas. At all events, the right of shipping in bond should be acquired.

The contract made by the Government of Comonfort with Captains Isham and Stone, for making a survey of Sonora and other Northern States of Mexico, stipulated that the Company should have one-third of all the public land. The Government of Sonora protested against the fulfillment of this contract; nor will the people permit the survey to be made. The reasons alleged for this opposition are, the unjust terms of the concession, in that the Company has a strong pecuniary interest in increasing the body of public land by invalidating private titles and curtailing ancient possessions, while no interest to induce it to protect the rights of the people to the properties that have descended to them through several generations. The result will be, that when the survey comes to be made, the Company will find nearly all of the land in Sonora, available for agricultural purposes, already occupied under titles older than the Republic; and it is feared by the people that their self-interest will overbalance their sense of justice, and lead to encroachments upon private domains to remunerate themselves for the expense of the survey.

The soil of Sonora can only be cultivated by irrigation, thus reducing the body of arable land to a very small belt on the river bottoms or intermittent streams. The plan of cultivating without irrigation, by sowing in the rainy season, can never be applied in Sonora, for the simple reason that the land outside of these narrow river bottoms has no soil, and cannot therefore dispense with the alluvial deposits. It is also well known to all who know anything of Spanish or Mexican law, that title to land confers no right to the minerals upon it, as they are expressly reserved to the Government, and may be taken up by any other person.

A vessel, having on board a party of surveyors, under Captain Stone, has twice made its appearance in Guaymas, but they were informed by the authorities that no attempt to make the survey would be allowed. The landholders of the interior and the whole people will rise *en masse*, if necessary, to oppose the making of the survey. The whole force of the Mexican Government and Army could not make the survey without causing a revolution, and the efforts of a private company to do so, against the wishes of the people, is simply ridiculous.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Fort Yuma—Its Growth and Prospects—Cost of Ferriage—The Indians—A Feud Between Two Tribes.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Colorado City, (Fort Yuma,) Cal., Aug. 4, 1858.

This place has the reputation of being the hottest of any in California, the thermometer standing at about 160° three or four months in the year. The post was established by Major Heintzelman in 1850, at a time when the Indians were murdering emigrants and drovers, and threatened to make an attack on San Diego. At that time there was no business of any kind on the Rivers Colorado or Gila, (Fort Yuma being at the junction,) the troops being the only white persons in the neighborhood. Soon after the establishment of the post a small steamer called the *Uncle Sam* was put on the river to bring supplies up from the Gulf; it was not, however, very successful, and was lost the second year. A ferry was also established, which has been in prosperous operation ever since.

At the present time quite a business is being done, both in merchandise and transportation; two steamers are running on the river and the several overland mail companies make it a depot for provisions, forage, &c. The new line of Wells, Butterfield & Co. are now putting their stock on the road, and will be [illegible] started before this reaches your [illegible] [illegible] bridge [illegible] would [illegible] be built here; it would pay now, as it could be built very cheap, there being natural towers on each side of the river and at a distance of only 300 feet apart. The prices paid for crossing are enormously high by the ferry, $1 50 for a horse and rider, and from $5 to $10 for a wagon, being a very heavy tax on emigration.

About this place live the Yumas, ordinarily a peaceable tribe of Indians, but some months since an old feud was revived of long standing between them and the Maricopas, a tribe residing some two hundred miles up the Gila River. A war party, numbering ninety-three, under a youthful chief, who had more bravery than judgment, and who was determined to carry out a dying charge of a predecessor, "Never make peace with the Maricopas," started to "lay waste" the lands of their enemies. The Maricopas were too strong for them, and but three [illegible] turned to tell the tale of the fight. Instead of taking to the mountains and escaping, they stood their

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858—6 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Sales 70 tcs. old, at $3 [illegible] 75; and 50 tcs. new [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 6,500 lbs. prime at 10c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 8,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6¼d. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., and 200 boxes cheese for 30s. [illegible]

General Merchandise Imports.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 8, 1858.

[illegible]

MINIE RIFLES.—300 "BRITISH GOVERNMENT" [illegible] WM. JESSOP & SONS, No. 91 John-st.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS.—[illegible] FEET OF superior quality, [illegible] for sale of the Lenox Plate Glass depot, No. 1[illegible] [illegible]-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] BARBIERI [illegible] MAX MARETZEK. [illegible] PERFORMANCE. [illegible] Opera commences at 8 o'clock. The entire Opera of LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX will be given, supported by Senora PEPITA GASSIER, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signori BRIGNOLI, GASSIER, ASSONI and GARIBOLDI.

Between the first and second acts will be danced LA ZINGARELLA. Miles. GALETTI and PRATESI.

Between the second and third acts, LA POLKA BOHEMIENNE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.

EVENING PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 7½ o'clock. The entire Opera of ERNANI will be given.

Between the first and second acts will be danced the PAS DE BOUQUET. LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.

After which, LA ARRAGONESA. Miles. GALETTI, LAVIGNE, Messieurs SMITH and SZOLLOSY.

Between the second and third acts, Spanish Duo, "LA JOTA DE LOS TORREROS." Senora PEPITA GASSIER and Signor GASSIER.

Between the third and fourth acts a Spanish Scene, "EL ESTRENO DE UNA ARTISTA." Senora PEPITA GASSIER.

After the opera of "Ernani" the DEATH OF UGOLINO, a tragic scene, composed by Signor [illegible] Signor RONKANI. Miles. GALETTI, PRATESI and [illegible].

To conclude with the GRAND LIBERTY DUETTO, I PURITANI, Signori GASSIER and CESARE NANI. Conductors, MAX MARETZEK and ANGELO TORRIANI.

Entrance tickets, including reserved seat $1 25

N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission, including a reserved seat for BOTH MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCE. Entrance to parquet, boxes, &c. .... $1.

N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission to both the matinee and evening performance.

NOTICE.—Every purchaser will receive two tickets, one admitting to the matinee and one to the evening performance. They will be transferable, and can be used by different parties.

Admission in the evening for such as have not taken tickets for both performances ..... REGULAR PRICES.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

The management has great pleasure in presenting, for the third time this season, Sheridan's celebrated 5-act comedy, THE RIVALS, which will be presented with the same BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT that has characterized the production of the numerous STANDARD AND MODERN COMEDIES, which have met with such eminent success at this establishment.

MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1858, THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute .... Mr. Blake
Captain Absolute .... Mr. Sothern
Sir Lucius O'Trigger .... Mr. Burnett
Bob Acres .... Mr. Jefferson
Falkland .... Mr. Marden
David .... Mr. Peters
Fag .... Levick
Coachman .... McDonald
Mrs. Malaprop .... Mrs. Blake
Lydia Languish .... Miss Laura Keene
Julia .... Miss Sara Stevens
Lucy .... Mrs. Sothern

To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

Lord Allcash .... Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs) .... Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs) .... Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs) .... Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs) .... Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs) .... Miss Effie Germon

Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.

TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—FRA DIAVOLO.

WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—FRA DIAVOLO.

THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.

Box sheet open for either of the above nights.

CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor .... Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic illustration of [illegible] events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT; Or, THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS. A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.

THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also ENTIRELY NEW and of THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.

These entertainments will combine the talents of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. [illegible], Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD, &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.

A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here), Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA. MISS AGNES ROBERTSON in a new character, written expressly for her. MR. GEORGE JORDAN, and the author, MR. BOUCICAULT.

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled PAUVRETTE, written by Dion Boucicault, author of "Jessie Brown."

ACT I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia .... Isherwood

ACT II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge. THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.

ACT III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the BRIDAL.

Melantius .... Mr. J. W. Wallack
Evadne .... Madame Ponisi

After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the WOOD DEMON.

Hardy Canute .... Mr. G. C. Boniface

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

The performance will commence with the drama of THE PHANTOM.

Phantom .... Mr. J. B. Howe.

After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.

Concluding with the great Revolutionary Drama of THE PRIVATEER OF '76; OR, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

NEW THEATRE.

Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

Lessees .... E. Johnston and T. C. Steers

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,

The performances will commence with LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia, Mrs. A. Parker. To be followed by THE CROSS OF GOLD.

Austerlitz, E. Johnston. To conclude with the TALE OF BLOOD.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS, THE LADY ORGANIST,

Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan, Will give her first grand VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, At Niblo's Saloon, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

Mlle. WELLIS Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists: Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Sig. BERNARDI, E. MOLLENHAUER, H. C. TIMM.

Tickets of Admission .... One dollar.

Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, and every evening during the week, "The Campbells' new Extravaganza" of Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad. Unsworth's Banjo Song, "The Charcoal Man." Also, new songs, comical sayings, delineations, &c., by this talented Company. Admission 25 cents; commence at 7¾.

E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.

Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers; and the Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 256 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO." These two magnificent paintings ON EXHIBITION AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, NO. 353 BROADWAY. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, OPEN EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK. TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED AT NO. 361 BROADWAY. READ THE FOLLOWING LIST.

300 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve...at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve...at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve...at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS .... at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS .... at 12 Dollars
130 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS ...... at 16 Dollars
60 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe...at 18 Dollars
80 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS ...... at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace ...... at 45 Dollars
300 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe ...... at 60 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID'D. Do. at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.

The above is part of the effects of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy, THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES, AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway. BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.

The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of Messrs. J. F. & H. L. CRANFORD, No. 304 Broadway, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH, Consisting of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AUBUSSON BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES, HEMPS, DRUGGETS, PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS, OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers. Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK. FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED AT No. 361 BROADWAY, FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS.

1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 3 Dollars
800 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWLS, at 5 Dollars
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at .... 15 Dollars

And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.

Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50, and 60 Dollars each.

ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 30 DAYS. W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! GREAT COMBINATION! EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES!!

We have over 3,000 GARMENTS now on exhibition, which, for novelty and elegance of style, are unequaled. LADIES will find the quality of our CLOAKS superior, and the PRICES SO LOW, as to render us ENTIRELY FEARLESS OF COMPETITION. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO. Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS to be found in this country, large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 324 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,

Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes, EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks .... $8 to $[illegible]
Silk Velvet Circulars .... 12 to 50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich .... 30 to 60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans .... 5 to 30

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW FALL STOCK. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened. Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS. For Fall Trade, AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 272 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.: MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to	1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c. At wholesale and retail.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 272 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.

N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened at prices lower than ever before offered in this City, a splendid assortment of TRIPLE WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, DAMASLAINES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. Together with every article in the Upholstery line, imported expressly for the opening of the NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE, In which these goods have a prominent place for exhibition. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts. Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line. Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 281 GRAND-ST. The proprietors are offering a large stock of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS at very low prices for cash. English Brussels, 90c. Three-ply Carpets, 95c. Ingrain—Wool, 50c. Ingrains—Cotton and Wool, 25c. Oil Cloths, 31c. ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including a large invoice purchased in London, greatly below former prices, at the recent INDIA AUCTION SALES. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT THE IMPORTER'S SALE, No. 343 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Building.

BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, $10, worth $16. BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, with Crochet Adornments, $14, worth $20.

N. B.—Sale to continue for a few days.

ENGLISH BED BLANKETS.

2,000 pairs All-Wool, extra fine quality, At $3 per pair and upwards. Manufactured expressly for the opening of the new store. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!! EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., at half price, to close out stock. Store to let. SCOTT & CO., No. 431 Broadway.

300 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY REAL WELSH FLANNELS, (All Wool,) At 25 cents per yard. A. T. STEWART, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—WILLIAM F. PINCHON has opened a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, and will continue to receive new styles per steamer every week. WM. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO, AND WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 11, MAGNIFICENT SILK AND VELVET ROBES IN DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A'LEZ, AND TWO FLOUNCES. RICH PRINTED ROBES A'LEZ and DE CHAMBRE. REAL IRISH POPLINS IN ROBE A'LEZ, PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN. 300 Pieces FANCY SILKS, 80 cents per yard. NEW SHAWLS, NEW MERINOS, VALENTIAS, DE LAINES, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Also, a most extensive stock of RICH LYON SILK VELVETS, Much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 11, NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Oct. 11, 300 Doz. pairs LADIES' BLACK and COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, of their own IMPORTATION AND SELECTION, Received PER STEAMER ARAGO.

S. A. & Co. feel convinced that these Gloves will be found, on examination, superior in quality and make to almost any ever offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

300 doz. LADIES' WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSE, 18¾ cents per pair, or $2 25 per doz.

400 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, 16 cents per pair, or $2 per doz.

1,800 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, from $2 25 to $3 50.

With a full assortment of FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Oct. 11, BY STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FANCY FURS. LADIES' FUR CLOAKS, LADIES' FUR RAGLANS, LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS, LADIES' SABLE MUFFS, LADIES' MINK MUFFS, LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.

Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices. BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

Rose, Witney, Mack., Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

JAMES A. HEARN

Has just opened A superb assortment of CLOAKS AND RAGLANS, in velvet, cloth and beaver, IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES and the best materials. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. Also, CLOAKS made to order for LADIES and for CHILDREN. No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES!

A large assortment of Fashionable Robes and Silks. ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS, Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., &c., &c., in great variety, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DOUBLE JUPE ROBES, IN VELVET AND SILK, Among which will be found THE RICHEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED. ALSO, SILKS BY THE YARD—A Large Assortment, From $1 to $3 per yard, Received by the Arago, Will be OPENED at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,

Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c. Also, CORNICES and WINDOW-SHADES, In new designs, 25 per cent. BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

SHAWLS FROM EUROPE—GREAT NOVELTIES! SHAWLS FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS!! Our immense store is filled with shawls, both NOVELTIES and great BARGAINS, AND IN QUANTITIES INNUMERABLE. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles. LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A great variety of styles, made of FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS. A new and beautiful article, at WHOLESALE ONLY. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Will open on Monday, Oct. 11, an invoice of Point D Alençon Sets and Collars, which they will offer at great bargains.

POPULAR TRADE IN HOSIERY.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Oct. 11, 1,500 dozen LADIES' ENGLISH and GERMAN THREE-THREAD COTTON HOSE, at 25 cents per pair.

Also, A large assortment of all kinds of WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES, Imported expressly for their Retail Trade. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT RETAIL.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. On Monday, Oct. 11, PATON & CO. will open a fine line of NAPKINS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, and every description of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, at reduced prices. No. 341 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. having appropriated a large portion of the new addition to their store for the sale of Housekeeping Goods, request special attention to their stock of Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Long Cloths, Brilliants, Dimities, Plain and Checked Cambric, Muslins, &c., &c., being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their new store. Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

SILKS, MERINOES AND DE LAINES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Monday, many new SILKS, choice colors, remarkably cheap. MERINOES, printed and plain. DE LAINES, an immense assortment. Also, Plaid Goods, in new materials, good colors. No. 300 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

FINE ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS.

1,000 PIECES YARD WIDE, At 12½ cents per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE VERY BEST KID GLOVES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received 2 cases of the original Jouven's gold medal Kid Gloves, the colors prepared expressly for them. No. 300 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Oct. 11, their new Fall styles of VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, including the latest Paris novelties. Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

MOURNING BONNETS! CLOAKS AND SHAWLS! A very large and elegant assortment now open, At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

[illegible] to inspect their splendid assortment of [illegible] F. H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Catharine-st. BAYADERE, PLAID, [illegible] ANTIQUE, STRIPED AND BROCADED DRESS SILKS. Every quality, from the highest to the lowest grades.

SHAWLS.

1000 New Stella Shawls.
200 New Long Broche Shawls.
[illegible] New Square Broche Shawls.
[illegible] New Long Wool Shawls.
200 New Square Wool Shawls.
500 New Cashmere and Cloth Shawls.

From the last auction sales at great reductions from the sale prices.

Also, an immense assortment of dress goods, comprising every article suitable for the season. FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES, POIL DE CHEVENNES, POPLINS, SAXONY PLAIDS, WOOL PLAIDS, PARAMATTAS, DELAINES, VALENCIAS, DUCAL PLAIDS, &c.

Particular attention is directed to the Woolen Department—ENGLISH, WELSH, SHAKER, FRENCH and SALISBURY FLANNELS, all widths, from ¾ to 2½ yards wide; 20 bales, every size, white and colored Blankets, at less than manufacturers' prices.

INVARIABLY ONE PRICE. F. H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 CATHARINE-ST., Corner of Monroe-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY, Importers of Russian and Hudson-Bay SABLES.

Ladies are respectfully informed that our assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FANCY FURS is now complete.

Our stock consists of every desirable Fur, in all the Fashionable shapes, and at less than last year's PARIS PRICES.

As our Furs are manufactured under our own supervision, we are enabled to GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE as represented.

Furs, ranging from the unprecedented Coney to the darkest Russian Sable, will be shown freely and in profusion at our large establishment. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, IN COLLARS, SETS, and BY THE YARD, Received by the Arago, Will be OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11. All these goods have been selected with great care, for the retail trade. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths. Also a large assortment of Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling, Scotch and Russia Diapers, Canton Flannels, &c., &c. At the lowest market prices.

CHAS. STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY. PARIS BONNETS, ELEGANT BONNETS, Of our own manufacture. HEAD-DRESSES, EXQUISITE FLOWERS. And every article in Millinery, can be seen in our large establishment in IMMENSE ASSORTMENTS and at POPULAR PRICES. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS, MERINOS,

Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Muslin Delaines, and LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. A superior assortment Of all the latest styles of Shawls. Also, Cloaks of various material. All at lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

FALL STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF BLACK SILKS

Now on hand at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. The cheapest lot of Black Silks To be found in the City.

NEW GOODS, RICH GOODS, AND MORE OF THEM, AT STILL LOWER PRICES, BY CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST. A Large Invoice of NEW STYLE OF RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, At One Shilling per yard, Will be offered, on MONDAY, Oct. 11. Also, five cases RICH DRESS SILKS, Composing Robes à Volante, Robes à Double Jupe, Chene Bayadere, Cannela Stripe, Black Gro de Rhin.

We would invite particular attention to our unsurpassed assortment of LADIES' RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, AND CLOAKS, IN EVERY VARIETY, Which we offer at prices LESS THAN THE MATERIAL COST. OUR HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT Contains all the best marks OF PURE IRISH LINENS AND DOMESTIC COTTONS IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET. The prices affixed on the most important articles are marked below, being 30 per cent. BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST:

Fine Damask Linen Diapers, 8-4 wide, at 50 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins at 12s. per dozen.
Waltham Sheetings, double width, at 20 cents per yard.
Waltham Sheetings, 7-4 wide, at 1s. per yard.
English Long Cloths, at 6¼ cents per yard.

TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY, We have only to add, we are daily receiving new invoices of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS By every steamer, The Auctions, And Manufacturers. NONE SHOULD PURCHASE WITHOUT FIRST EXAMINING OUR STOCK. Orders from the country must be accompanied by the cash. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Oct. 11: 700 pieces of ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, Extra quality and width, in every variety of color, At 3s. per yard. Also, 300 pieces IMPERIAL FOULARDS, In choice colors, At 31 cents per yard. 500 pieces CHALLY BAYADERE, Purchased at auction, At 20 cents per yard. Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

THE DRESSMAKER'S GUIDE.

Every woman is a dressmaker, in mind, if not in practice. She mentally plans the style of her own garments no matter who makes them. The "Dressmaker's Guide" is therefore a work of interest, and in its October and November numbers it warmly eulogizes the current mode of adorning with rich ribbon trimmings the low-necked and double-skirt morning and evening dresses, worn as much by the *ton*, as well as the magnificent velvet trimmings, used with such charming effect in decorating opera-cloaks and mantillas. It instructs the ladies, besides, where to obtain these indispensable embellishments of choice quality, and make extraordinary bargains; for be it known that Mr. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, is *closing out* his enviable stock of millinery and dress-trimming goods, and presents the most tempting opportunity to all in want of silk velvets and other desirable materials for ladies' bonnets and hats, such as uncut velvet, royal velvet, gros d'Afrique, plaid velvet, chenille velvet, &c., not to mention besides Ostrich feathers, French plumes, and ribbons for puffing, bows, trimmings, &c., of every elegant description.

CLOAKS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

The richest goods in New-York. Superb Lyons Velvet Cloaks, Rich Embroidered Cloaks, Beaver Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, all of the latest styles and most beautiful trimmings. Now on exposition in the new showroom at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISSES' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,

MISSES' EMBROIDERED PALETOTS, LADIES' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS. New styles and elegant patterns, Just opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., will open on Monday, Oct. 11, An invoice of new patterns, Velvet Bordered Mantel Shawls, Circular two-fold do., And Wool Mantels, &c., &c. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE AND POPULAR PRICES,

In CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c. &c., Imported expressly for their new Carpet Department. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Per steamer Arago, will be opened, On Monday, Oct. 11, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

[illegible]

473 BROADWAY. BEEKMAN & COMPANY. Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of Valls, Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings [illegible]. A fine assortment of Edgings and Insertions, Honiton, Maltese and Point Applique [illegible]. And Collars at very low prices. French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets. Also French Embroidered Collars [illegible]. At reasonable prices. [illegible] Lace Sleeves. To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE ARE NOW READY AT HIS NEW STORE, No. 415 BROADWAY. ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS, ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS, ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS, ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS, ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS. RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES. No. 415 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM CANAL.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, [illegible] Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, Largest assortment in the City, at Retail, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RIBBONS. ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer their WHOLE STOCK OF RIBBONS AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11, 25 per cent. under regular prices. Canal, corner of Mercer.

[illegible]

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75. 2 cases Plaid, very desirable, [illegible]. 2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, [illegible] worth $1 10. 2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, [illegible]. 2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, [illegible]. 2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, [illegible] worth $1. 4 cases CUBAN CLOTH, [illegible]. Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. A. T. STEWART & CO. will make large additions to their stock of RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES, including [illegible]. From $1 50 to $7 50 per set. Just received per steamer Arago. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN. Of every quality and style. Richly Trimmed and Plain. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW HOOP SKIRTS. Will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11, 500 [illegible] At $1 50 each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT THE IMPORTER'S SALE. No. 343 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Building. RICH LYONS VELVET TALMAS, [illegible]. RICH LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS, [illegible]. N. B.—Sale to continue for a limited time only.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE LOT OF French merinoes, assorted colors, [illegible] qualities, Irish linens, table-cloths, napkins, [illegible] handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, [illegible] blankets, sheetings, shirtings, [illegible] ment of dry goods for sale at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st. [illegible]

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with [illegible] fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES Connected with the trade, in great variety, at [illegible] BALS', No. 154 Bowery, [illegible]. Milliners supplied.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian [illegible] T. L. Harris, in the large Chapel of the [illegible] Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING [illegible] at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Christianity [illegible] the Times. A selection of music will be [illegible] Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Maria [illegible] Harrison and Mr. F. Taylor. Dr. Glenn [illegible] Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., will preside at the organ. The public are invited to attend.

LECTURE ON COTTON AND SLAVERY.—DAVID CHRISTY, Esq., author of "Cotton is King," will deliver a lecture, by request of the African Civilization Society, on the *Relation of Cotton to Slave and Free Labor*, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Bethesda Congregational Church, Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston. Admission free.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE SEASON of Glenwood's Course, for 1858, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Four Great [illegible] Society. [illegible] To Lyceums—Mr. De Sonberg's address [illegible] West 32d-st., New-York.

PROFESSOR MATTISON LECTURES ON the Great Comet at Union Chapel, corner of [illegible] and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING [illegible]. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the popular dances of Poland and Hungary, as popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 206 5th-av., near 21st-st.—Days of Tuition, Mondays and Thursdays, and at No. 337 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery on Tuesdays and Fridays; Brooklyn classes, corner Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Afternoon classes are now forming for ladies and children. Misses and masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies at 7 o'clock; gentlemen's class at [illegible] P. M. From 9 to 10½ P. M., both classes will practice [illegible]. All the fashionable dances taught. Apply during school hours.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 22 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at [illegible] for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's [illegible] Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock evening. [illegible] Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars [illegible] room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, [illegible] 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, by an act of the Legislature, [illegible] cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on [illegible] next, in addition to five per cent. [illegible]. Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.

It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Assessments, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL COTTAGE, near the City, and easy of access by rail or water. Rent not to exceed $300. Address LEE, Box No. [illegible] office of this paper, stating terms, location, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE PEW IN THE REV. Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner [illegible] known as No. 28. Inquire of J. M. [illegible] West 19th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A PEW IN [illegible] eligibly situated. Apply to [illegible] & WARING, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Farewell Benefit of Max Maretzek—Ernani.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Fra Diavolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture Nothing Win—[illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—The Phantom—The Privateer of '76.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Bridal—The Wood Demon.

NEW THEATRE—Bowery, opposite Spring-street—Lucretia Borgia—Cross of Gold—Tale of Blood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Tresor's Theatre of Arts—[illegible].

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Amusements.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas......3½ P.M.
[illegible] Way Mail......5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad......5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail......7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat......4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, having left San Francisco on the 16th of September. The news is, consequently, ten days later than was received by way of Panama. The trip occupied but a little over twenty-three days, and six passengers came through by the stages. A large number of prominent citizens of St. Louis assembled at the depot on the arrival of the mail, and Mr. Butterfield, the President of the Overland Mail Company, was greeted with a hearty welcome. A long procession accompanied the mails to the Post-Office. There is no news of special importance from California. The line of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City had been commenced. From Fraser's River the accounts are not encouraging. High water still seriously interfered with mining operations. From Oregon, we hear that a skirmish had taken place between a force under Major Garnett and the Indians, in which Lieut. Allen and [illegible] Indians were killed. The Indians had attacked a party of miners on the Wenatche River, and killed one of them. There was a painful rumor that a party under Gen. Palmer had been massacred near Okanagan, but it was probably exaggerated.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, from Galway on the 28th ult., is now fully due at Halifax, but the telegraph line east of Calais, Me., was not in working order last night, and consequently we have no means of knowing whether she has arrived or not. Her news is three days later than the *Canada's*, details of which we publish this morning.

The Hon. Amasa J. Parker addressed the Democracy of Utica on Friday evening. He took occasion, in the course of his speech, to deny that he had voted in Congress against the Right of Petition, explaining that he voted only to lay the Anti-Slavery petitions on the table after they had been received.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court have refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer. A meeting to excite public sympathy in his behalf, held in Rochester last week, proved a failure. The execution will take place on the 22d inst.

Seven lives were lost by the explosion of the boiler of the freight-steamer *Hercules* on the St. Lawrence River, eighteen miles below Ogdensburgh, on Saturday morning. The *Hercules* was owned in Kingston, C. W., and was nearly new.

A new line of steamers is to be established between this port and Havana, under the patronage of the capitalists who are engaged in the Cuban trade. Capt. J. J. Waters, who is the projector of the enterprise, arrived in the *Cahawba*, with plans for the two ships, the stock for which has been subscribed. Mora & Navarro Brothers are to be the Agents in this City.

The prize-money awarded to the officers and crew of the *Dolphin* for the capture of the slaver *Echo*, is $7,000. The *Echo* has been condemned, and is to be sold at auction.

Private advices from Savannah indicate that the yellow fever in that city assumes a more serious type than is admitted by the Press.

The exhibitors at the late Crystal Palace Fair held another meeting on Saturday, in furtherance of their plan of getting up a new Fair, independent of the American Institute, and of projecting a new organization to take the place of that institution. Verbal reports were presented by Dr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], members of the Standing Committee. A mass meeting of the exhibitors is called for this evening, at a place to be designated by advertisement. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the new movement is claimed to receive the sympathies of a large majority of the exhibitors at the late Fair, but that sympathy would be more manifest if the exhibitors were to attend the meetings. There are said to have been nearly 4,000 exhibitors at the late Fair, and of these not more than seventy-five have attended either of the three meetings held by the projectors of this movement.

A gang of First Ward ruffians, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, went into the porter-house No. 5 Washington-street, kept by an old man named David Harrington. The blinds were up, and inside were Mr. Harrington, his son, and two young men. The gang, although told that the place was closed for the night, burst open the door, and compelled Mr. Harrington to treat them to drinks twice around. Having partaken of the drinks, some of the gang held Mr. Harrington while others rifled his pockets, which being completed, they knocked the old gentleman down, and afterwards extended the same treatment to his son and the other young men in the place. Drawing knives and pistols they left, threatening further violence if either of the parties ventured to make any outcry. Young Harrington ventured, however, to call out "Police," and for his boldness was fired at, the ball hitting him on the side of the head, and making a gash of several inches long through the scalp. One of the gang, James Toomey, was arrested; the others escaped. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, delivered an address before the New-York Spiritual Association yesterday, at Dodworth's Rooms. He advocated the doctrines of the Spiritualists and talked of "table-tipping," "table-rapping," and the other phenomena of the sect, with a zeal that evinced the sincerity of his conversion to that faith.

Donati's Comet reached its period of maximum brilliancy on Saturday evening, and approached to a distance of fifty-four millions of miles from the earth.

There were 420 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 18 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 29 less than occurred during the corresponding period last year.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed quite heavily for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, prices of which tended strongly downward. Provisions were in demand at, however, drooping rates for Pork. Groceries were less active. Other branches of trade presented no very important alteration. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 731.

From San Francisco Overland.—The Overland Mail Company has demonstrated the practicability and utility of its contract. We print in another column news which left San Francisco on September 16, reaching St. Louis on the 9th instant, thus effecting the transit in twenty-three days, rivalling the fastest time by the sea route. This is well. It deserves the cordial and eloquent compliment paid it in the telegram of the President. We have at last a channel of intercourse with our Pacific coast not exposed to marine casualties, or the interposition of a hostile power, but wholly upon land, that had our own, and so remote from external reach, as to be beyond the risk of interruption in case of war. Of course with the extension of the telegraph from St. Louis westward, and from Placerville eastward, this time will be materially shortened; and that extension is now actively prosecuted from both sides. The Isthmus routes—whether by Panama, San Juan or Tehuantepec—will have to hurry up their steamboats, if they would not be regularly beaten by the mules of Mr. Butterfield.

American Commerce and the Stade Dues.

On the day on which the last mail was made up in London, there was delivered to members of the British Legislature the Blue Book of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, in April last, to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade Dues. It was a part of the duty of this Committee to consider in what degree they are detrimental to British commerce, and the effect of giving notice to terminate the treaty under which Great Britain has assented to the payment of the toll. The report of the Committee contains a recommendation that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844, and the opinion that such course would be attended with little loss or inconvenience to British commerce. This is not, however, the opinion of all the witnesses, one of whom, Mr. Ward, British Consul at Leipzig, recommended their redemption, as in the case of the Sound Dues, as the only means of getting rid of an obstructive and vexatious impost. This witness expressed the opinion that all the parties who are interested in doing so ought to contribute according to their interest, and he had no doubt most of them would. The United States, he added, complained very much of the impost, and had threatened to take summary measures to get rid of it, but whether they could do so or not he could not, of course, say. If Americans did not pay, it would be a great disadvantage to others who did pay, as the former would get the carrying trade. But he thought that the United States would come into the arrangement, as they did into the Sound dues compensation. With regard to the effect of terminating the treaties under which any of the powers have concluded treaties with Hanover in reference to these dues, it appears from a very elaborate history of them, given to the Committee by Professor Wurm, a great authority in Germany upon all questions of commercial history and law, that the Government of Hanover has no legal claim to them, the grant of the Emperor Conrad II. to the Archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen, in 1038, only conferring a right to levy tolls in the market of Stade. This is also the opinion of Professor Zachariæ, who is a subject of Hanover. It was simply a market toll, which has been perverted into a river toll. The object appears to have been the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Bremen, which had been burned by the Normans; but the Archbishopric was secularized prior even to the Treaty of Westphalia, so that there was no pretext even of the dues being appropriated to any purpose analogous to the intention of the founder. But, as in the case of the Sound Dues, they have been recognized by treaty in modern times; and the Government of Hanover rests its claim to levy the toll upon a treaty with Denmark in 1717, and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right these countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

Since 1844 the dues have been levied under treaties which Hanover concluded in that year with the chief maritime powers, including the United States. Professor Wurm says that the English treaty created profound surprise in Germany, owing to its impolicy, as it acknowledged the right of Hanover to levy the dues, and thereby cut off any prospective benefit which might accrue to British commerce from the determination of the treaty. The position of England on the treaty being terminated will, according to Professor Wurm, be that of the powers who have not entered into engagements with Hanover on the subject; that is, the old duties will have to be paid, because the claim of Hanover has been recognized by the existing treaty, which merely regulates the rates to be paid by British goods while the treaty is in force. But Mr. Hargreaves, Private Secretary to the British Consul at Hamburg, is of opinion that the Hanoverian Government can only fall back upon the convention entered into in 1844 with the States bordering on the Elbe, by which the Stade toll was for the first time acknowledged to be a river toll, Hanover having contended until then that it was a sea toll. The treaty with the United States, and also that with Great Britain, was concluded subsequently to this convention. It seems clear, however, whether Professor Wurm or Mr. Hargreaves be correct in the views taken by them respectively, that the duties payable after the termination of the treaty will be at least as high as those paid under its stipulations. It seems to have been a matter of doubt with the Committee, however, whether England had recognized the right of Hanover to levy the Stade dues prior to 1844, and to what extent she did so by the treaty then concluded. Mr. Henly, the Chairman, whose draft was mainly followed in preparing the report, seems to have been of opinion that the claim of Hanover has not been recognized by his Government; and this is the view taken of the matter by Mr. Hargreaves. The treaty of Vienna, to which England was a party, gave to the fluvial States of Germany certain powers of regulating river tolls; but for years after the conclusion of that treaty Hanover persisted in maintaining that the Stade toll was not a river toll, and therefore that it was subject to the provisions of the treaty of Vienna. At a subsequent period she admitted that it was a river toll, and it was in consequence of this admission that the Elbe-bordering States entered into the convention of Dresden in 1844. It seems undoubted that this admission brought that convention and its consequences under the treaty of Vienna; but Mr. Hargreaves is of opinion that this fact does not bind England to the consequences of the Dresden convention, because the declaration of the revenue States that the Stade toll is a river toll is not in compliance with the Vienna act. It will be, in this case, a matter of inference from national law whether the treaty of 1844, and the usage under it from that time to the present, constitute a recognition by England of the toll. Mr. Hargreaves considers that there is nothing in the treaty from which the acquiescence of England can be inferred.

It is fortunate that the American relation to the question is disembarrassed from these niceties of interpretation. Our Government may fall back upon the history of this traditionary imposition, resting its objections upon its merits, or rather demerits, free from the labored glosses of these German publicists. The toll is none the less vexatious because paltry in amount; and then it is the relic of a vicious commercial system, which should be repressed whether it present itself on the Elbe or at Canton, at Elsinore or in Japan. We suspect that Professor Wurm has gone a step too far in assuming the readiness of this Government to commute the payment. He forgets that the Stade dues lack even the miserable plausibilities to excuse them which pleaded for the Sound dues.

Admonition to Americans.

The *Courier and Enquirer* enjoys a serene conviction that the Republicans are fully able, alone and unaided, to carry the State in November; but it nevertheless feels a degree of commiseration for the misguided Americans who persist in remaining beyond the pale of grace until the hour of pardon is nearly past, and warns them that after the present canvass they "will forever be repudiated by every honest man in the Republican ranks." This menace will doubtless have its effect. But the *Courier and Enquirer* ignores a source of trouble nearer home. There is a class, neither small nor inactive, of Republicans who voted for Fremont, and who will doubtless support the Republican Presidential nominee in 1860, that are now engaged in efforts to defeat the Republican nominee for Governor. Most of these will vote for Burrows, some possibly for Parker, and they all desire, for certain reasons, which they freely proclaim, to beat the Republican State ticket. If the *Courier and Enquirer* will open its eyes it can see them, and unless it closes its ears it must hear them. They are not hid, nor difficult to find. In this City they are numerous; in other parts of the State not less so. Among them are politicians of influence and standing, some of whom were delegates in the late Syracuse Convention. We, by no means, wish to stay the *Courier and Enquirer's* flaming sword in its hot pursuit of Americans. They are unquestionably acting with a distinct design to overthrow the Republican Party now, and care very little if such overthrow should involve its defeat in 1860. But while these reckless opponents have the cooperation of thousands of Republicans, it is greatly to be feared they may treat the rebuke of that journal with irreverence and its threats with profane disregard.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday discusses at length, and from its own point of view, the question "Why the Opposition in New-York is not united?" Every answer but the true one, it says, has been given, and it proceeds to state the "real" reason for the failure as follows:

"The real and only reason was that there were people in one, and perhaps both conventions, who went there to nominate a President in 1860, rather than a Governor in 1858. The American Convention consisted of a class of politicians who had one or both of two leading purposes in view: the one, to prevent Senator Seward from having the support of the State of New-York in the next National Convention, by defeating his friends now; and the other, to so modify and shape the Republican platform upon the subject of Slavery as to meet the local exigencies of Cattermen, and the other Anti-Lecompton Americans in political association with him. *The Republican Convention consisted, in a large degree, of men who were chosen to prevent the effort which had been making all Summer by the Americans, assisted by certain influential Republican presses, to dilute New-York Republicanism, and of many besides, perhaps, who desired the success of the Republican ticket this Fall, among other reasons, for the benefit that might possibly accrue from it to Mr. Seward.*"

It is possible that the Americans may dispute the *Post's* ascription of motives, so far as they are concerned, but for its own party it has some right to speak, and if we do not misconstrue its meaning, it intends to say that a majority of the Republican delegates were chosen expressly to prevent any union with the Americans. Assuming the correctness of the *Post's* facts, there was great political error on both sides; for, as that journal goes on to show, the success of the Republican, or in case of union, the joint ticket this Fall would by no means make certain the nomination of Mr. Seward in 1860, while it was well worth while for that gentleman's friends to take the risks of union, rather than the hazard of losing the State. But we do not agree with the *Post* that the Americans were mainly influenced by fear of Mr. Seward as a Presidential candidate. Their ideas in regard to the probabilities for 1860 were too nearly like those of the *Post* itself to occasion them much alarm. It must be recollected that their Council, by a large majority, called their Nominating Convention at the same time and place named for holding the Republican Convention, and that the basis of union adopted by the two Conference Committees was readily agreed to by the Americans. The reason why it failed to receive similar sanction from the Republicans has, up to this time, been a disputed problem. But, if the *Post* is right in saying that a majority of the Republican delegates were selected expressly to prevent union, there need be no further debate on the question. There may possibly be reasons which justify the Republicans in assuming an unnecessary chance of defeat, and the Americans in incurring an absolute certainty of being beaten, but if such reasons exist, they are not visible to the naked eye.

Repudiation of the Scotch Water Pipes.—To make an unfortunate movement in politics is bad; but to retreat ungracefully is usually worse. Mr. Buchanan has committed the two errors in question. Some months ago the Administration, being charged by Congress with the construction of Water Works for the City of Washington, contracted with Mr. Lawrence Myers, of Philadelphia, to procure the necessary supply of iron pipes from Scotland. Now Pennsylvania has iron of her own, a possession upon which she prides herself not a little. The fact was supposed to be known to Mr. Buchanan, the more especially as he is himself a production of the Keystone State. But, if he knew, he failed to remember the capacity of his native Commonwealth to furnish iron pipes, and, as above stated, a contract was made to import them. As a matter of course, loud and angry complaints assailed the Executive ear. Pennsylvania was outraged. The President, with unfilial hand, had touched her most tender point. She bethought her of instances, both ancient and modern, in which the sin of ingratitude was conspicuous; such as the serpent which stung the friendly bosom, and the eagle slain by a feather from her own wing. But in her wrath she deemed the conduct of the President beyond all precedent and parallel. Mr. Buchanan was naturally uneasy. The *Union* essayed the task of soothing the malcontents, but with little success. An election was at hand, and no one could tell how large a stream of mischief might flow through those unlucky Scotch pipes.

But when the night is darkest, daylight is at hand. Providentially, a loophole was found, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania may breathe again. Mr. Lawrence Myers fell inadvertently into a technical breach of his contract. He failed to deliver the pipes on the specified day. On the 6th inst., five days before the election, the President proclaimed that the contract was repudiated. The *Union* exultingly announced the fact to the Democratic Party, with an air which plainly said, "all is right now in Pennsylvania!" Mr. Myers may say (but no one cares) that such sharp dealing is contrary to the practice of the Government. But he should remember, for his consolation, that the issue of a State election is seldom supposed to hang upon a single contract. Yet there will be not a few disinterested people to whom the whole affair must appear undignified and unworthy.

Prospects of Fusion Among the Republicans and Americans.

Notwithstanding all the adverse measures of some of the extreme members of both the Republican and American parties, there is so strong a desire for fusion among the masses on both sides that it will be difficult to prevent a union in the City and County tickets. The desire for union is greatly strengthened by the dissensions among the Regulars and Tammany men, which render the chances of success on the part of the Opposition, if they can bring about a fusion, almost certain. It is understood that members of the Conference Committees representing both parties have been thoroughly canvassed, and the result indicates that the Sheriff's office, Governorship of the Almshouse, and the Coronership will be accepted by the Americans, while the Republicans may be well content with the positions of County Clerk, District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court, and the two Coroners. This arrangement is a fair one, both in its political and pecuniary aspects, the Sheriff's office being considered nearly equal in pay and patronage to the three other positions which are to be conceded in exchange for it. The issue as between the Democratic and the Fusion nominees for the Shrievalty will thus be brought forward in the very strongest light; and the struggle of the respective champions will have a permanent influence on future candidates.

The Albion—Advice and Information.—Our very excellent neighbor, the *Albion*, possesses a rare faculty of pointed and delicate sarcasm. Its blade is so keen, at once so trenchant and penetrating, and at the same time so judiciously lubricated, that the victim sinks under the stroke, as if it were a palatable narcotic. There is a serious responsibility resting upon those whom Heaven has thus gifted. Much wrong may they do. Grave truths sometimes shrink and wither in the breath of ridicule; sensitive natures are consumed by it. Could we venture to prescribe to those consummate geniuses, who are enabled so to master the grandest subjects with a sneer, we should recommend them to temper their assaults with a touch of mercy, adding thereto a grain of knowledge.

The latter commodity is especially indicated in the case of our neighbor. We did but follow out a line of remark suggested by the progress of Russian influence in Asia, when all the incurable prejudices of John Bull are called into action, and, not content with dogmatizing upon the argument, the *Albion*, with admirable audacity, further dogmatizes upon the facts. To a native of England it is certainly a case of strong provocation that we should accept as authority a French writer, and believe in a splendid future for Russia. We may remark, however, in mitigation, what will evidently be news to our neighbor, that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is not the sole existing authority for the progress of Muscovite civilization on the Amoor River. It is a matter of genuine astonishment to us that a writer usually so well informed has not heard of the elaborate report of Mr. Collins, printed and generally circulated as a public document, and largely quoted by the Press. That he should have failed to have found ample warrant for our statements in every one of his European files, abounding as they do with information to the same effect, is also surprising. The columns of this paper, we submit diffidently, might have aided him. It was but the other day we were at the pains to present the readers of the Times with a translation of a letter from a Russian officer, written at the mouth of the Amoor, containing ample proof of all we have ventured to say. To these sources of information we beg to point the *Albion*. When they have been duly digested it may cease to regard the Times as enthusiastic, and admit that a conflict between the double and single-headed eagles of Europe and America is within the range of rational speculation. And as a general rule, it will be found better, whatever the topic, to be at the trouble of investigating its details, than to resort to the labor-saving expedient of indiscriminate ridicule—a weapon equally within the reach of wise men and blockheads, though usually employed by the latter.

London Times on American Credit.—If querulousness be a sign of second childhood, the London *Times* may be suspected of hastening decrepitude. It will be seen from an article which we reproduce elsewhere, from its city column, that it returns to the discussion of the views of this paper in regard to the acquisition of Mexico, and persists in deducing from them a disposition, should that event occur, to repudiate the Mexican debt to European bondholders. From this gratuitous inference, it is easy to proceed, as it does, to another, namely, that when occasion offers, we shall be quite as prompt to plead usury to the payment of our own bonds and obligations due abroad; and the moral of the reasoning is, of course, that it is high time there should be a limit put to American credit in the European markets.

The narrow premiss upon which all this expansive logic rests is the position of the New-York Times that the foreign creditors of Mexico had in the first instance been careful to indemnify themselves for the extraordinary risks they ran by exacting extraordinary premiums; that they had subsequently converted these risks into proximate certainties by obtaining a pledge of the customs revenues as security. With this guarantee, we ventured to say, they ought to rest until the opportunity for American intervention should mature; and that we could see nothing so desperate in their condition, whatever we might see in the condition of Mexico, [illegible] solicitude on our part. The whole of our namesake's case rests on this foundation. Not a word of repudiation; not a word denoting a wish to negative the assumption that has uniformly attended the American policy in regard to a protectorate, that the revenues, if they come into our hands, are to be burdened with all existing legal incumbrances. When the Cambridge carrier was asked whether his ass was strong enough to draw an inference, "Anything in reason," was the answer. In that line our venerable cotemporary is equally notable.

It may be worth while to add, that it is grossly unfair to argue a willingness to plead the statute of usury, from an unwillingness to take from a third party a security exposed to that defence. We have just shown that in this Mexican question we have not even assumed the latter position. But if we had, it would indicate no lack of sound faith, no disposition to evade obligations assumed with full knowledge of their conditions, no *lache* propensity to rascality in financiering. In using this unfair [illegible]. [illegible] exposes itself to the suspicion of endeavoring to amend its original mistake of flattering American cupidity into the seizure of Mexico, by frightening our moneyed classes into that measure. Such an attempt would be as little prosperous as the other.

An Organ Read Out of its Own Party.—The Democratic Party has but one professed daily organ in this City, and that one, we regret to see, has been read out of the party by bell, book and candle. The Administration organ in Washington performed this ungracious act on Friday last. It denounces its colaborer in this City: "Ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal, and exacting, without intellect, honor, or public confidence, they assume to speak as if by authority, and to issue decrees precisely as if they possessed the power to enforce them."

Pennsylvania Election.—The annual State election in Pennsylvania occurs to-day. No Governor is chosen this year, the term of the present Executive expiring Jan. 1, 1861. The officers to be elected on a general ticket, are a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Canal Commissioner. Besides these officials, members of Congress, State Legislature and local officers are chosen.

Amusements.

The most decided and interesting feature of the present week is undoubtedly the Testimonial benefit to Mr. Maretzek, which takes place to-night—with a preliminary *matinée*, at 2 o'clock, just to whet the appetite. Mr. Maretzek and his company go south immediately, and for a brief time we shall be without opera—as far as Mr. Maretzek is concerned, for many months. These circumstances alone are interesting, and calculated to attract a full audience. But there is, we hope, a better and more genial feeling at work—a desire to pay a substantial compliment to a very deserving man. For many years Mr. Maretzek has stood well with the public. He has supplied the community with new singers and new operas. The great battles of the lyric drama have been decided under his banners; but, although the victor, he has seldom borne off the spoils. These things should be remembered on the occasion of a Testimonial benefit.

The plan of the testimonial is, first, a *matinée*, beginning at 2 o'clock, when the entire opera of "Linda da Chamouni" will be repeated. Between the first and second acts Miles. Galetti and Pratesi will dance the "Zingarella;" between the second and third acts Mlle. Lamoureux and M. Smith will dance a Bohemian polka. In the evening the opera of "Ernani" will be given for the first time this season; between the acts there will be dancing by the artists we have named, and singing by Mme. Gassier, (Spanish ballads.) After the opera there will be a grand tragic pantomime scene, called "The Death of Ugolino," by Signor Ronzani, Miles. Galetti, Pratesi and Lamaur. After that the Liberty Duet, from "Puritani," by Signor Gassier and Signor Cesare Nani, who makes his *début* on this occasion. This is surely enough.

The season at Wallack's Theatre has opened prosperously, and the bill of last week is to be repeated during the present. A new comedy by Mr. Charles Dance is underlined on the bills, in which a number of new artists will make their first appearance. At Burton's Theatre the Lucy Escott Opera Troupe have met with a very moderate amount of success. This is attributable, in a large measure, to the fact that the artists were more or less indisposed during all the past week, and unable, in consequence, to render full justice to themselves. We have received no announcement for to-night, and presume, therefore, that the season is at an end. Mr. Burton commences an engagement in Boston to-night. At Niblo's Theatre Mr. Boucicault's new melo-drama of "Pauvrette" is of course the attraction. It is a skilfully constructed play, and excites the tender emotions of the audience in an eminent degree. The scenery is very fine, and the stage appointments all that can be desired. At Laura Keene's Theatre Sheridan's comedy of the "School for Scandal" will be played to-night, with a very excellent cast. Miss Keene announces a new three-act comedy by Tom Taylor, called "Our American Cousin," written, it is said, expressly for the lady's company, although we cannot see an advantage in that circumstance, inasmuch as Mr. Taylor has never seen the company. At the French Theatre, (Metropolitan Hall,) M. Sage, the stage manager, takes his benefit to-morrow night, when an excellent programme is provided. The lessee of this little establishment proposes to enlarge it by the addition of galleries and other contrivances for the accommodation of the good public.

At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. Boucicault's drama of the "Phantom" is announced for performance, together with "Rasel" and the "Privateer of '76." At the National Theatre Mr. J. W. Wallack, the eminent tragedian, commences a round of his most admired impersonations, assisted by the whole strength of Mr. Purdy's excellent company. At Barnum's, Tresor's mechanical theatre, and Dr. Valentine's humorous lectures are still the leading attractions. The Minstrel companies (Wood's and Campbell's) offer excellent programmes.

Religious.

Mr. Berry at the Prayer-Meeting in John-street Church.—On Saturday last a large prayer-meeting was held in the John-street Church, at which Mr. Berry, one of the passengers saved from the *Austria*, conducted the services and related his personal experiences whilst awaiting instant death at the time of the destruction of that ill-fated vessel. He and a friend of his who was on board, interchanged messages to be delivered to their respective relatives in case of either being saved, and then leaped into the water. His friend was lost, whilst he was obliged, because of the strain on his arms, to abandon the life-preserver with which he had provided himself on board, and sank twelve or twenty feet into the water. On rising to the surface, he saw the preserver some distance off, and swam towards it. Two stout men were endeavoring to reach it, but he reached it first and saved himself. He swam about for an hour or so, consoling himself with the thought that his Father's eye was on him, but at last felt so exhausted that he thought life was not worth such a struggle. He had nearly yielded to this when he saw the French bark in the distance, and an immediate reaction followed. His vigor returned, and he sustained himself for two hours and more until rescued by the boat. At this time, so serene was his mind and so confident his hope in the Saviour's love, that he was almost sorry that his life was prolonged, and he hoped that, at his dying hour, he would experience the same ecstasy he felt at the moment he believed himself about to be summoned before his Father in Heaven.

Sermons.—Sermons were delivered yesterday at the South Baptist Church, in West Twenty-fifth-street—that in the morning, by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, President of the Madison University, and that in the evening, by the Rev. Dr. T. F. Caldicott, of Massachusetts.

A Sunday-School Sermon was delivered in the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Crooks, with exercises in singing by the children and infant class.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. Shepherd, lately a Missionary in the Holy Land, delivered an illustrative discourse on that subject, yesterday, in the Chapel in Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue.

In the Cherry-street [illegible] Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. S. [illegible], his subject in the morning being "The Joy of the Righteous," [illegible] "The Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men."

At the Cooper Institute, [illegible] the Rev. Theo. Cuyler, D. D., delivered a lecture; his subject "The Mount of [illegible]."

The Rev. Dr. Cheever preached at the same hour in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, a discourse on the "Position and Authority of the Sabbath in the Decalogue."

City Items.

In the case of John Metcalfe, reported in our issue of Saturday charged with attempting to abscond with moneys owing to Mr. John Lamson, a dry goods merchant, in Toronto, Canada, it appears that the complainant became satisfied to allow Metcalfe to emerge from beneath his alleged protection under the "Wings of the American Eagle," upon the production of a draft on a banker for $[illegible], being nearly the amount of the claim due.

A New Line of Steamers for Havana.—Capitalists who are largely interested in the Cuban trade both here and in Havana, have organized a Joint Stock Company, with a large capital, for the purpose of placing a new line of two fast steamers upon the route between New-York and Havana. Capt. J. J. Waters, who is the agent for organizing the enterprise, arrived here in the *Cahawba* with plans and specifications for the new steamers, which, it is presumed, will be immediately put under contract. Messrs. Mora and Brothers Navarro & Co. are the agents of the line in this City.

[illegible] ball of that ancient [illegible] Artillery, at [illegible], last week. [illegible] with much spirit and grace of movement. [illegible] contented himself with dancing one quadrille, [illegible] himself chiefly by conversing with the [illegible] Barnstable about the weather and the crops.

A letter from Paris says of the future Duchess of Malakoff: "I saw the destined bride of Marshal Pelissier, last evening, at the Theatre Français, where she appeared to enjoy vastly M. Lemaitre's version of "Œdipus." She is really a very charming person, and will make an excellent ambassadress, if the Marshal could be persuaded to retain his post in London."

The old King of Wurtemburg, says a correspondent, has been fully apprised of the origin of the late rumor as to his change of creed. It is traced to a connection, no secret for years, with a lady no longer young, Frau Stubenrauch, whose influence is supposed to have already obtained from the aged monarch a sort of concordat, almost as objectionable to his subjects as the Austrian humiliation.

There is a great talk in Paris of the creation of 300 Barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new *noblesse* to surround and support the throne. The report has given rise to that of another—that of the intended coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the Great Napoleon, in the month of January next.

An American, named [illegible], who alleges that he is the nearest relative of the late Mr. [illegible] Wood, the Gloucester (Eng.) banker, has recently visited that city, with a view to taking legal proceedings to establish his claim to a portion of the immense property left by Mr. Wood.

Marshal Bosquet's condition precludes the indulgence of any hope in his ultimate recovery. The Emperor is compelled to consent to the Marshal's resignation as Commandant of Toulouse and the surrounding departments. Marshal Randon will reign in his stead.

Prince Napoleon will set forth for Algeria on the 1st of November. He is engaged during his leisure hours in making himself acquainted with the history and capabilities of the provinces which he has undertaken to preside over.

A party of tourists, consisting of the Rev. J. M. Jephson, Mr. Lovell Reeve, and a photographer and [illegible] have been during the past Summer exploring Brittany for the purpose of illustrating its cathedrals, castles, landscapes, costumes, and Druidical monuments.

The President has appointed Dr. James [illegible] Dowell, of Missouri, Consul-General to Constantinople. He is the oldest son of the late Governor McDowell, of Virginia.

Bayard Taylor, who is to return from Europe this month, is engaged to deliver a new lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on the [illegible] inst.

Professor B. Silliman, Jr., of Yale, is preparing for the Mercantile Library Association a lecture upon the History and Science of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, illustrated by a magnificent apparatus.

News has reached Paris that a son of the King of Cambodea, one of the divisions of the empire of Annam, has been converted to the Church of Rome.

Mr. J. Ruskin has returned from his tour in Switzerland, where he has been making a series of studies.

Mlle. Piccolomini and the new opera troupe sailed for New-York by the Vanderbilt steamer *North Star*, from Southampton, on the 29th ult.

Lord Brougham completed his 80th year on Sunday, the 19th of September last.

It is proposed to erect a memorial Statue to Alfred the Great, at Oxford.

Political Items.

The Republicans of the Orange and Sullivan District in this State, have nominated Charles H. Van Wyck, of Bloomingburg, for Congress.

The *Union* of Saturday argues that the basis of the Democratic union consists in "striking Slavery issues from the docket." It calls upon the Democracy to stand by the Dred Scott decision to a finality:

"We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the halls of Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of Slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, candor, honesty, patriotism, and sound sense will vindicate."

The Hon. Lyman Tremain, Attorney-General, writes to the Albany *Atlas*, denying the report that he was initiated into an American Council in [illegible]. He never liked the Know-Nothings.

The Democrats of Albany County have thrown Erastus Corning overboard, and have put John H. Reynolds in nomination for Congress.

The Americans of the Second Assembly District of Delaware County have nominated [illegible] Law.

Frank Blair has made speeches in Wisconsin, and is announced to take the field in Michigan during the pending canvass.

Col. Forney made another strong speech, at Germantown, Penn., on Friday. He castigated the President after this fashion:

Mr. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in addressing the people of that State a few weeks ago, took occasion to refer to a private conversation which he had had with Mr. Buchanan. It is a most extraordinary fact, by the way, that nobody is denounced for repeating a private conversation concerning a public question, unless he happens to be a Northern man. [Laughter and applause.] The purport of this private conversation upon a public matter was, that the President had assured him that he would remove all men from office who did not accept the English bill as a finality on the Kansas question. Mr. Brown, in referring to this, remarked, "I regard Mr. Buchanan as a little weak in the back, but I intend to hold him to the issue." I am not here to discuss a question of anatomy—to determine whether Mr. Buchanan is weak in the back, or whether he is weak in the knees (as a distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania said on one occasion), or whether he is weak in the head, [laughter,] or whether he is weak in the heart. All that I wish to say is, that I demand that the same rule which applies to the North in reference to the distribution of patronage, shall apply to the South. When Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the United States, he caused it to be announced throughout the land that he would allow no man to remain in office more than four years; that any man who had been in office for a longer period must give place to another. This was so well understood as the policy of the President that men who had been in office three years and a half prepared to retire at the end of six months. What was the course of the South? When they discovered that this rule had been adopted they demanded of the President that he should make an exception in their favor. They said, "We deny this doctrine; we decline to submit to this rule." And Mr. Buchanan yielded!

Tom Corwin has made a powerful Anti-Administration speech at Cincinnati. He replied to Mr. Pugh in a characteristic way:

Let me consider the genealogy of parties. My good friend, Senator Pugh, says that an old Rip Van Winkle, of the name of Tom Corwin, has just waked up, after an eight years' sleep, and is trotting out some nags. [Laughter.] One of them is Popular Sovereignty, a nag of mettle and of blood; the other is that old, wind-broken, spavined horse, the Wilmot Proviso. Now there is some truth in what he says. I admire that horse of Popular Sovereignty; and I think if I should hold a conference meeting—a class meeting with Brother Pugh, I should point out the halter the Democratic Party has put on that horse. I think I should bring him, as the Methodist preachers say, to a suitable sense of his unworthiness. [Laughter and cheers.] I think I could convince every intelligent man that that horse of Popular Sovereignty was a dead horse—blown to atoms by Democratic [illegible]. And as for that wind-broken, spavined pony, the Wilmot Proviso, he was sired by Thos. Jefferson himself, and it's the horse I mean to ride while there's a hair in his tail. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Douglas Difficulty at Tammany.

[illegible], Esq.:—Dear Sir: [illegible] of the [illegible] in the Times [illegible] of the General Committee [illegible] communication to me of this date, and to which you ask my attention, has the effect, when read in connection with my card in this morning's Times, of placing me in a false position. It would seem to appear that I was the "our informant" alluded to as furnishing the information which represented you as moving to lay the Douglas Resolutions on the table. I beg leave to correct the error. I did nothing of the sort.

The circumstances in relation to that subject are briefly these: Mr. [illegible] moved to lay on the table. Mr. Hart asked him to withdraw that motion and permit him to speak. Mr. Purdy agreed to do so, with the proviso, that the motion should be renewed. Mr. Hart stated that this was scarcely the best time, when the Committee was on the point of adjournment, to give the resolutions the consideration they deserved; that no one deprecated more than he did, the course pursued by Mr. Douglas, and no one desired to sustain the President with more promptness and decision than himself; and he only desired that the General Committee should have time to express its determination to sustain the Administration, and rebuke its foes in a manner befitting the dignity of a body representing the Democracy of the City of New-York. He therefore suggested that the resolutions be referred to a Special Committee with orders to report at the next meeting. Mr. Geo. H. Purser seconded the suggestion and moved that it be so ordered. Mr. [illegible] did not press his motion to lay on the table, and Mr. Purser's motion prevailed almost unanimously.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
Secretary of the Gen. Com., Tammany Hall.
New-York, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

[illegible] SYRACUSE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

[illegible] has commenced ... Sabes of ... from a cold and cheerless sky; ... is therefore commencing its flight. ... of visitors to the Fair is, however, ... to-day. I have been very much struck by ... of the most successful breeders of ... exhibition are quite young men: Mr. ..., Mr. C. S. Wainwright, and Mr. ..., breeders of Devons, Durhams and ...; Buchanan, of Oneida, who exhibits Devons; ..., of Cayuga, Devons; J. C. Chadwick, of ..., Durhams; William Hurst, of Albany, Durhams; A. O. Sheldon, of Ontario, Durhams; E. K. ..., of Erie; Bennington, of Cayuga, Herefords; ..., of Orleans, Herefords; James Brodie, Ayrshires; Davis Cossit and John Strong, breeders of Saxon, &c., Merino Sheep, and numbers of others, are examples of this.

The spirit and enthusiasm with which these gentlemen enter into the business are tempered with a very ... confidence that maintains its profitable pursuit.

On the whole, there have been but few awards of premiums that outside judges have not approved, although it was thought by some that Mr. Stevens' Durham cow, three years old, competing with cows of five years, should have taken the premium.

No collection of stock has before taken place in this State, and scarcely in America, that has contained so many fine bulls, cows and heifers; and where all are good, it is almost idle to particularize. There are one hundred and eight exhibitors of cattle of all grades and classes, who present to the inspection of the public three hundred and twenty-five animals, pretty well distributed between the three great leading breeds. I think one of the best principles of cattle-breeding corroborated by this exhibition, is the capacity of particular families in each breed possess of perpetuating their peculiarities. From this adherence to fixed traits, the cattle of any careful and skillful breeder may be recognized at once, so long as he continues to preserve a particular strain.

... E. Faile's beautiful herd of Devons from West Farms, exhibits this in a most peculiar manner. So do C. S. Wainwright's herd of Devons, from Rhinebeck, preserve the Quartley and Turner family traits, ... herd of ... The Hereford herd of Mr. ... Corning, Jr., of Albany, while they preserve all the marked characteristics of this breed, show clearly that the family strain has been carefully preserved. But perhaps no animals on the ground exhibit the careful maintenance of family traits more perfectly than the Durhams of Mr. Samuel Thorne, which, by the way, the *Times* of Thursday should have credited with only three heifers. The same ... family descent may be traced in the herd of Durhams exhibited by Mr. Enoch Marks, of Camillus, a good breeder, who collects his stock from many sources, and of course preserving no particular strain. A good judge of this breed would be able to trace to their various sources all the different animals of his herd. Mr. D. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, exhibits his imported two-year-old Durham bull—straight red, handsomely formed of the Booth and Bates cross, which received the first premium, and which corroborates the theory of family distinctions in breeds, by blending the characteristics of both these fine families. The grand cavalcade of all the horses and cattle obtaining premiums, made the circuit of the grounds this morning, led by our popular and enthusiastic friend John ..., of Queens County, who, in conjunction with Major ..., of Jefferson County, has had the superintendence of the grounds and arrangements.

Both of these gentlemen have performed their duties to the abundant satisfaction of a sensitive and rather fault-finding class. Mr. L. W. Hall, of Syracuse, is also entitled to the thanks of the public, for his arrangements in the preparation of the Fair-grounds.

Two hundred and seventy-two exhibitors of horses sent their contributions to the Show, and of the genuine exhibitors for good qualities in their animals, not half-a-dozen have thought of the highest value of this noble animal. I am glad to note the exceptions, and I turn sadly from the dashing trotters and the ... carriage-horses, where everything has been subordinated to locomotion, to look at what has been done for the farmer. In the Stallion *Consternation* seems to be concentrated most of the leading and important points which are absolutely demanded for the genuine stock which must assist in supplying us with ... He is a truly noble beast, and the eye dwells with satisfaction upon his beautiful proportions though this sentiment is dashed with pain on seeing the important joint of his broken leg. I am glad to find so much of his stock in this vicinity, and his former owner, Mr. Roberts, must be gratified to know he has conferred so great a benefit upon his native county. Mr. W. L. Adams, Mr. J. P. Welch, and L. W. W..., all of Syracuse, exhibit fine young stallions from this horse, preserving his finest characteristics. Mr. J. J. Reese, of Salina, has a very fine three-year-old Hambletonian, thorough bred. The difficulties in the way of perpetuating a farm-breed seem almost insurmountable, for while the requisite qualities seem attained in a stallion, the second generation of his sons seem to have lost the power of transmitting his excellences to their offspring.

The vigor of the sire may carry his strain undiluted through the baser blood of the mare, where so many undefined hereditary traits are blended, but in the offspring of his sons, the comparative strength of his peculiar excellences is lessened, and some base quality of the first dam, derived from generations of ignoble blood far back, may reassert its power and obtain the mastery. Of other classes of stock I think I have mentioned most of the prominent animals, although the enormous bucks bred from the Rambouillet Merino stock, by Mr. John D. Patterson, of Chautauque County, are worthy of mention. The convolutions and folds of skin and wool about their necks, for the development of which they have been bred in order to increase the surface to be sheared, renders them almost as hideous as goitre in the human race. They ... said to weigh 300 pounds, but some latitude must be allowed to the statements of the attendant, who asserted the fleece of one to have weighed 27 pounds, while two-thirds might be discounted for grease, tar and dirt, and yet leave it a large story.

So much for stock, although I cannot leave this department without mention of two pictures of farm scenes and animals by Miss Mary Dickenson, of Syracuse. The drawing, perspective and coloring in these pictures of subjects so difficult of good representation, exhibit minute and careful study of the living objects, combined with a good deal of genius for this class of art. She will succeed. There is no fear of that where there is so much talent.

A very interesting exhibition is made by Mr. J. Seymour, of Syracuse, of silver in every stage of progress, from the crude argentiferous rock of the mines to the most perfect workmanship. The manufactured articles comprise all the Protean shapes which this much-tortured metal has been made to assume, and are all (to the eye of one who has little experimental knowledge of this metal) as beautiful as those which Messrs. Ball & Black have graciously allowed me the privilege of inspecting through their windows on Broadway. A list of the leading and important novelties produced here can hardly fail to be of interest to your readers.

Lamb's corn-husker cuts the corn from the stalk, and by a simple contrivance ejects the ear from the husk to such a distance that it falls into a basket.

Day's shingle machine makes a handsome-looking shingle rapidly—will the shingle and the machine last long enough to pay—is the practical question?

Bunnell & Hibbard's double-dash churn works a large quantity of milk or cream with an ease that would astonish the good people who have pounded away at old Brindle's butter, that was so long coming.

By no means the least of inventions is Henderson's smoke and gas-burning stove. A conical chamber covers the fire-pit and passing over the truncated top of this, the smoke returns in another radiating chamber to the pipe-hole. In one of the stoves heating the room devoted to the representatives of the Press, an attendant threw up the new supply of coal from the bottom, so that the escaping gas was consumed in passing through the upper strata of burning coal.

... sunlight gas-works looked simple and efficient, and will find plenty of purchasers, if they stand the great test—practical use.

Pearce & Kellogg's hand cross-cut sawing machine works easy, and is very portable and simple, is not perfect, but is a step in advance.

The parallelogram gate opens and shuts easily ...; a Summer's rains to swell, and a Winter's snows to clog it will test its availability.

Cary's excavator, and St. John's attaching sleigh-runners, are new, seem good and we hope will be tried thoroughly.

The address delivered by Professor Williams, of a Western Agricultural College, was an immense production in abundance, if not in weight of matter. It contained an abundance of good points, a perfect wilderness of facts, and an avalanche of words. When will orators learn to condense the good things of a discourse into a compass which one man can hear and comprehend within the ordinary period of life allotted to man? Ten closely-printed columns of this address in fine print, are said to have been set up by the daily papers of this city.

Judge Roosevelt's presentation of the flag was concise, pointed, and even eloquent. It was received with great satisfaction and applause. I think if every orator would practice intentionally, what Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, once did accidentally, it would prove a boon to the community. He had been invited by John Harold, of the Queens County Agricultural Society, to deliver the annual address before that Society. As usual, he was respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication, and on complying, he desired to have one hundred copies sent to his address. In due time the copy was received by mail, printed, and his one hundred copies forwarded, but to the utter horror of Mr. Harold the next mail brought him a letter from Mr. Lyon, stating that he himself had forwarded but one half of the address, and that the other half was unwritten.

The result of this Fair proves that the world does move, although the conclave of old-fogy Cardinals may declare against the idea of progress. Scarcely a machine on the grounds but exhibits more or less improvement since its last exhibition.

The best stock has been distributed widely over the country, and is in a much greater number of breeders.

The knowledge of the best method of producing good crops is steadily spreading, and the great theory of adapting the crop to the soil, and the climate is being rapidly demonstrated by practice. All that farmers ask now of agricultural machinery is, that it shall perform in farm labor what it promises in theory, and it is at once adopted. The great questions interesting agriculturists have hitherto been—How much grain can I raise per acre? How fat can I make my beef and pork? And this Fair seems to have demonstrated that the character and form of these queries is changing, and that farmers will in future ask—How many bushels of corn can I raise for a dollar? How many barrels of meat can I raise for a dollar? And, in regard to size of animals, I think may be added the query of Mr. Geo. Geddes—How many legs shall a given weight of beef, mutton and pork walk upon?

If the State Fair shall do nothing else except to excite attention to these queries, it will not have been held in vain.

T. W. F.

The Crystal Palace Fire.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT OF THE EXHIBITORS—A CONTINUATION OF THE FAIR DECIDED UPON, AND A NEW INSTITUTION PROJECTED.

The last remnants of the Crystal Palace are now level with the ground, and the exhibitors at the late Fair will be admitted to the ruins to-day to search for the remains of their property.

The American Institute having decided not to revive the Fair this season, the exhibitors have taken the matter into their own hands, and in pursuance of adjournment, held another meeting on Saturday, at the building tendered them free of expense, by Ex-Alderman Charlick, for the new exhibition, and which has been accepted for that purpose by the exhibitors. The building is situated on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, and is occupied on the ground-floor as a car depôt for the Eighth-avenue Railroad. The upper floors of the building, which is four stories high and 100 feet square, are in a rough, unfinished state, and will require a large expenditure of money to put them in a fit condition for the exhibition. In other respects, and waiving the distant location, the place is well adapted for a fair.

The meeting, which numbered about one hundred persons, was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Pease, of Ohio. Dr. Kinne, from the Standing Committee, reported that they had held an interview with George Law, who expressed his sympathy with this movement of the exhibitors, and promised to do everything in his power to forward their wishes. He declined, however, acting as President of the new organization, on account of a press of other duties; but as his declination did not take the form of absolute refusal, the Committee had little doubt that if the movement was carried forward with dignity and vigor, Mr. Law would be induced to accept the post. The Doctor further reported that they had communicated with Ex-Alderman Charlick, who had transferred to the exhibitors the generous offer made by him to the American Institute, and that they had expressed the thanks of the exhibitors, and accepted the offer in their behalf.

He then alluded to, and commented at some length upon, the following letter which he had received, and which he waived reading at the time, saying that it would be furnished to the Press, and he hoped would be thoughtfully perused by the public. In the course of his remarks he sketched the history of the American Institute, and said that the large property now in their possession of right belonged to the inventors and exhibitors of the various Fairs that had been held under their management; and intimated that when the new institution now contemplated was duly organized, a claim would be instituted on behalf of the exhibitors to the fund now in possession of the American Institute:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

To Dr. Wm. W. Kinne, Chairman of the Committee of Exhibitors:

SIR: As one deeply interested in the present movement of the inventors and exhibitors, I have concluded to address you my ideas upon your present position, in hopes that it may lead others better capable of dealing with the subject to aid you and assist you in the important course upon which the inventors have entered with whatever they can of intelligence, labor or cash. I am no speaker, or I should have before this offered my reflections for the consideration of those who feel that the course of the Institute demands on your part some decided action for your future protection against the mean, selfish, low cowardice of men who have shown, in the hour of your trial, that their association with arts and mechanism was wholly and solely that of personal aggrandizement. The action of the Board of Managers on Friday is the evidence of the foregoing charge. I wish to deal with facts; to them, therefore, I confine myself.

In the first place, the Institute was originally organized with the view of encouraging the sons of toil onward to the perfection of their several handicrafts, by providing them with a suitable place wherein they could exhibit their labor of the hand and head, and take upon themselves the conducting of the business on the best and most equitable principles to secure the object sought. The Institute as an incorporate body of itself could do nothing; without inventors and exhibitors the Institute could not possibly exist more than in name. The inventors and exhibitors are, in every view of the case that may be taken of their relationship with the Institute, the soul and body of the concern. The inventors and exhibitors of America can, at any moment that they will, create an Institute, but the Institute can never create, of its will, inventors and exhibitors. The latter are therefore the principal, the Institute the servant. It seems that this plain and incontrovertible relationship has been forgotten by the Institute. They may for the present moment forget this, but they once knew it. Do not the inventors remember that they were invited, solicited even, to bring the product of their inventive genius to the Fair? To which had they not responded, no Fair could ever have been held. All, therefore, that the unfortunate inventors and exhibitors have do is never again to renew relationship with the Institute. Discharge that ungrateful servant as you would a proud, stuck-up domestic that had forgot that service was required not dictation, and no service when "inexpedient."

Sir, the inventors and exhibitors of America never had a better opportunity of teaching moneyed institutes that labor and genius united is the true wealth of the world and the soul of all permanent organizations, and therefore not to be despised. To accept of further services from the Institute that has deserted you in your hour of trial, would be an error—a grave error on your part. There are in this city an abundance of material to make the equal of the present Institute; and now that you have by a dire calamity been brought to a position where you can take a fair start, with the universal approval of the inventors and the nation at large, do it, and success is yours. In fact there seems to me no probability that inventors can have further relationship with the Institute. The grievances of which you complain are so well known and appreciated by those who have been present at your meetings, that I need not refer to them—but the more reflection that is bestowed upon the almost cold indifference of the "inexpedient" resolution of the Managers, it is a moral certainty that whether you form a new Institute or not, one must be formed to meet the future wants of inventors and exhibitors, who will not trust the present Institute again. Once more, go on, and success is yours.

A FRIEND TO FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

Mr. Riker, of this City, also a member of the Standing Committee, reported verbally and at length upon the present position, prospects, and anticipated future results of this new and independent movement of the inventors and exhibitors of the country. He did not wish to speak in severe terms of disparagement of the American Institute. It had no doubt accomplished much good in its day, and might even yet have continued its fellowship with the inventors and exhibitors, if it had shown a little more spirit of liberality in the late emergency. If it had done this, they might now have been far advanced towards another exhibition. But they had seen fit to desert the exhibitors, and he considered this an auspicious time to inaugurate an enterprise that had long been wanting, and that whatever had been the action of the American Institute in the late calamity, would have eventually advanced to supersede that institution. The growth and present position of New-York demanded an institution of a more comprehensive character; one that should offer facilities for the permanent exhibition of the industry and inventive genius of the country. Now was the time to lay the foundations of such an institution. The sympathies of the public were with them, and he had no doubt the City, in due time, would give them grounds in the Central Park whereon would eventually be erected a building far surpassing in grandeur the late Crystal Palace; and although it might not be built of iron and glass, it would not be less ornamental or durable, and he hoped would be so constructed as not to totter at the first flash of fire. The Institution should be owned and controlled by the inventors and artificers of the country, and its depôt, permanently stored with the products of the country's genius, would become a permanent resort for the fashionable and pleasure-seeking classes, as well as an instructive school for the sons of industry.

It was attractions similar to these that made Paris the resort of the genius, talent and fashion of its own, as well as other lands, and the citizens of New-York would not be backward in lending their aid to an enterprise that promised such glorious results to themselves and to their common country. They had already enlisted in the enterprise that model of American industry and enterprise, Geo. Law, who had originated and successfully carried out the most gigantic enterprise this country had ever known—who from a humble mechanic had become a millionaire, and whose liberality kept pace with his wealth and enterprise, and with such a leader they were sure to succeed. They might meet with opposition, but he was sure that none engaged in this enterprise would ever be guilty of conduct that would consign them to the prison of Clichy, as had been the lot of a City editor who had lately seen fit to vilify the humble efforts of the exhibitors at the late Fair.

As a preliminary to this enterprise, they should all go to work and aid in getting up the proposed Fair, and from these beginnings, small though they might be, would grow up an Institution that would be an honor to themselves and a blessing to their country-men at large. He begged leave to offer the following, and urged every person favorable to the enterprise would use his best exertions in getting signatures to the paper embodied therein:

Whereas, In our opinion, a necessity exists for a National Institute for the encouragement of American Industry, by the permanent exhibition of the products of the artist, inventor, mechanic and agriculturist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following paper be circulated throughout the United States for the signatures of all parties interested in the furtherance of the above object:

We, the undersigned, believing that a necessity exists for a National Institute, the object of which shall be the encouragement of American industry, do pledge ourselves to heartily coöperate with each other in the consummation of said enterprise.

The reports of Messrs. Kinne and Riker were adopted, and the Standing Committee were continued in office, and delegated with power to call a mass meeting of exhibitors and others favorable to the movement, to be held this evening, at such place as the Committee may designate—due notice of the same to be given in the papers. The Committee were also empowered to select the names of permanent officers of the new organization, and submit the same to the meeting to be held this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

The Rev. John Pierpont's Address to the New-York Spiritual Association.

Yesterday morning, Dodworth's Dancing-room, adjoining Grace Church, was to filled to overflowing (as the phrase goes) with a congregation of Spiritualists. There was not sitting-room enough for those who came early; there was not standing-room for those who came late.

The occasion, as may be conjectured from these facts, was one of interest. The congregation was to be addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, the venerable poet, whose works have been as widely published in England as in this, his native land, and whose reputation as a leading New-England Unitarian Divine is, or was till lately, unchallenged. It seems that Mr. Pierpont, in these his latter years, has made himself unpopular with the Unitarians, having ventured in the direction of Spiritualism and been drawn into its vortex. However this may be, the disciples of Spiritualism in this City were aroused yesterday, and a very full house—a house that tried to ascend from the street and could not reach even the vestibule of the building, but stagnated outside till its patience was exhausted—was the result.

The proceedings commenced with a hymn by the choir, followed by a prayer from Mr. Pierpont, and the reading, by that gentleman, of the Fourth Chapter of Job, which, as we understood him to say, was sufficient evidence that Spiritualism was no new thing, but old as the oldest book in the Old Testament. After another hymn by the choir, Mr. Pierpont commenced his address. Just as politicians defined their position he would commence his address by defining his. He was not positively a Spiritualist. He had not in form joined that Church. He was not a medium of any sort. His audience must not expect spiritual eloquence from him. He never expected to speak in a trance. His hearers must hope for nothing superhuman from him.

His first education was that of the Bar, and as a student of law he became familiar with forms of evidence. He found that evidence was limited—if you could not get evidence that would be mathematically conclusive, you must be satisfied with what you could get. When a young man, he was educated, as to his religion, in the strictest sect of orthodoxy. After he became of age, the doctrine of the Trinity occupied his attention for a long period; he studied the evidences on the subject, as he did law, in his legal studies, and finally came to the conclusion that the doctrine of the Trinity could not be sustained, and on that ground he had stood for the last forty years.

When the phenomena of Spiritualism began to appear it seemed to him that, as a man interested in spiritual matters, he ought to investigate them. For that investigation he had rather unusual opportunities. The result was that, as an outstander, his mind was under a strong impression that the phenomena were of God. They were part of the onward movement, the great march of progress, which was everywhere visible in the Universe. He could nowhere find that God had ceased to work in the physical creation, neither had he in the moral. By favoring Spiritualism he had probably shut himself out of the Unitarian body, but he thought that that body was not brave enough to examine the question with him.

He did not come to argue in defence of Spiritualism as a sect. We all had spiritual natures, and it became us to cultivate that nature. If he (Mr. Pierpont) had come to false conclusions, it was his misfortune, not his fault. If a man's own heart did not condemn him, he might have confidence towards God.

It was known to all society that a few years ago a remarkable series of phenomena, such as the movements of material bodies without visible agency, and which could be referred to no adequate force, had taken place. The question must occur "What moves these bodies?" Audible sounds had been heard. What caused those sounds? Whence come these phenomena? That is the question. It was assumed by some that they were produced by the persons who operated as media. Burr, and those of his school say the noises are produced by the toe-joints. Others have a theory of electricity, galvanism, or magnetism. These explanations did not begin to touch the fact. Will a table move with no one near it, as he (Mr. Pierpont) had seen it do, without a cause, hidden or not hidden, spiritual or material? He had seen a table move two or three feet one way, and two or three feet another way—there being no person near it, within a yard or two—and finally upset and break into fragments. He had previously examined that table. There was no machinery about it. It was a plain, ordinary table. There was no room beneath the room in which the phenomena took place. Electricity would not explain it, for he placed an electrometer upon it, while it was agitated, and if electricity had anything to do with it, the electrometer would have been shattered into fragments. These were phenomena whose existences were as palpable as the sun at noon day, and how were they were to be accounted for?

Oh, but I don't believe they do occur, says the Greek Professor at Cambridge. And he adds that it is a stupendous delusion. A stupendous delusion! Yes, stupendous, indeed—when thousands throughout the land believe it on its own external testimony. The proof of the authenticity of the Bible was not upheld by one hundredth part of the testimony which upheld the truth of Spiritualism. Miracles, what were they? He did not believe in any violation of the laws of Nature. Of miracles, no man knew anything. No man could define a miracle. The word *miracle* was derived from the Latin *mira*, a wonder; *miraculum*, a small wonder—something that was strange, unaccustomed. But everything, in his belief, went according to law, and the commusion of the dead with the living would not transcend any law.

Is it a fact that spiritual beings in the spiritual world do manifest themselves to men? The Spiritualists say they do. The Anti-Spiritualists say they do not. The latter have the right to call on the former for the burden of proof. We, the Spiritualists, refer to the presence and action of the spiritual power in our natures. Our opponents deny this presence and action. Then let them tell us how these phenomena are produced, or they must concede our point.

In this way Mr. Pierpont, with an earnestness and evident sincerity, that won for him the respect, not only of the professed Spiritualists, but also of the Skeptics, in his audience proceeded for some time. His evening lecture was as well attended as the morning discourse. A collection was taken up, on each occasion, to defray expenses.

Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANISM IN THE FIRST WARD—ROBBERY, KNOCK-DOWNS AND PISTOL-FIRING.—Ruffianism is on the onward march in the First Ward. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of ruffians, living in the First Ward, principally emigrant-runners and small boatmen, called at the porter-house of David Harrington, at No. 5 Washington-street. The place was closed, but the lights had not been extinguished, and inside was Mr. Harrington, the proprietor of the saloon, a man over sixty years of age, his son, and two young men. The parties outside, who demanded to be admitted, were told that the place was closed, and were requested to leave. Paying no heed to the request, they forced open the door, and called for drinks. The drinks were given them, but they refused to pay for them, and insisted that Mr. Harrington should trust them again. Knowing their ruffianly character, and fearing violence at their hands in case of refusal, Mr. H. complied with their demand, hoping that they would quietly leave. This did not satisfy them, for as soon as they finished the second round of drinks, the gang immediately surrounded Mr. Harrington, and while two or three held him by the hands, the others proceeded to rifle his pockets. Fortunately two dollars was all they obtained, a package of $100 which Mr. H. had in a secret pocket escaping their notice.

Finishing the robbery, the scoundrels knocked down Mr. Harrington, his son, and the other two young men who were in the place, and, drawing knives and pistols, proceeded to leave, threatening further violence if they made any outcry. Young Harrington disregarded the parting injunction of the rowdy gang and started after them, shouting for the police. One of the ruffians, thinking to silence his impertinent clamor, drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball struck Harrington on the side of the head, and making a furrow of several inches in length across the scalp, lodged harmlessly in a door. The call for police, and the pistol, firing was heard by Officer Ferris, who immediately pursued the ruffians. One only was arrested, a fellow named James Toohy. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants were, yesterday, issued for their arrest, and most of them will, doubtless, be speedily arrested. The prisoner Toohy was locked up in the Tombs.

AN EX-CITY OFFICIAL IN A BAD WAY.—Mr. Nathaniel Selah, formerly Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, is a man in whom the social element largely predominates. Having plenty of money—he held a City office two years—he is free to spend it, a large bulk going for drinks, and a more than proportionate quantum going down his own throat. He goes well dressed, and is particularly well jewelled—the handsome sum of $800 being the aggregate valuation of his diamond breast-pin, gold watch and two mammoth seal rings. On Saturday morning, 2½ A. M., after having visited several drinking shops in the Bowery, he finally—so it is stated—was compelled to hang for support to a lamp-post. A woman, it is further stated, saw his helpless condition, and feeling helpingly disposed helped herself to his watch and chain. The woman, who gave her name as Eliza Dusenbury, was subsequently arrested, charged with the theft, but the time-keeper was not found. The supposed robber was taken before Justice Brennan and locked up for examination. She has been up the river once for a similar offence.

BOGUS BILLS ON A NEW BANK.—Peter Hedrick, a canal boatman, whose entire biography might be written in the single line "a life on the raging canal," arrived in the City on Saturday. Calling at the store of Lobbing & Beck, No. [illegible], bought a hickory shirt, tendered in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the Rockland Bank of Rockland, Mass., received $4 50 in good money and left. Encouraged by his success, he returned in a short time, bought a pair of pants, tendered a similar bill, received his proper change and again left. Additionally encouraged, and forgetful of the world-wide apothegm "three times and out," he returned a third time, made a third purchase and offered a third counterfeit bill. Suspicion was now aroused and an examination developed the fact that the bills were bogus. He was arrested, protested the utmost innocence and was about substantiating his innocence by showing that there were no more of the bills about him. A more extended search was made and curiously enough a small roll of the bogus issue was found stowed away between his teeth and his starboard cheek.

BAR-KEEPER OF JOHN MORRISSEY.—Charles Dumbleton has fairly won the reputation of being "smart," since his successful doing of a Custom-House officer, named Patrick Campbell, out of his gold watch and chain. Dumbleton went to Campbell—C. claims to be exceedingly *au fait* in politics, a horse-race and a prize fight—pretending to be a barkeeper of John Morrissey, and told Campbell that Morrissey had sent him to get his (Campbell's) watch and chain until a certain bet between Campbell and a man named Morgan was settled. Campbell, who is prompt, and has nothing of the back down in him, delivered his watch into the hands of Dumbleton—the mendacious Dumbleton, as the facts subsequently proved. Dumbleton sold the watch, and had a high old time on the money. On Saturday he was locked up to answer for his mendacity and its results.

A DODGE TO GET FURNITURE.—Mrs. Adelaide Howard, of No. 82 Fourth-avenue, on Saturday appeared before Justice Brennan, and made a complaint against Robert A. Murray, of No. 53 West Twenty-sixth-street, charging him with having swindled her out of her furniture. She says that she went, some time ago, to board with Mr. Murray, allowing him to use her furniture for her board, and that she signed, as she supposed, an agreement to this effect. Two or three days ago she took board elsewhere, and, in going after her furniture, was prevented from taking it away by Mr. Murray presenting a bill of sale of the furniture, signed by her. She alleges that she was swindled into signing the said bill of sale, supposing it to be the agreement referred to above. The accused was arrested for grand larceny—the furniture is stated as worth $400—taken before Justice Brennan, and held to answer the charge.

MORE JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE POLICE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a man named Stephen F. Rice was arrested by Officer Coan on complaint of C. H. Balt, charging him with an unprovoked assault and battery. Rice, and a friend of his, were drunk and disorderly in one of the Second-avenue railroad cars, and it became necessary to eject them. A tussle ensued with the conductor, during which Mr. Balt and his lady, who were in the car, left, when Rice rushed upon Mr. Balt and grossly assaulted him. Justice Brennan soon made his appearance at the Station-house, and notwithstanding the earnest protest of Captain De Camp against his interference, discharged Rice upon bail to appear before the Special Sessions. Rice at the time of his discharge was so much under the influence of liquor as to require two men to bring him out of the cells.

STABBING.—Michael Hoyt, of No. 365 Greenwich-street, and John Butler, of No. 465 Washington-street, had an altercation on Sunday night, while intoxicated. After exchanging several mutual blows, Butler drew a knife and cut off one of Hoyt's ears, besides stabbing him in two or three places in the face. Butler was arrested and locked up, and Hoyt was taken home for medical treatment.

THE CASE OF IRA STOUT.—All efforts to save Ira Stout from execution, for the murder of Charles W. Littles at Rochester, seem to be unavailing. The individual Judges of the Supreme Court have in turn been applied to by Stout's counsel, and in turn have refused to grant a writ of error. The last adverse opinion is that of Judge Strong, published in the Rochester papers of Saturday. The *Democrat* says:

This decides the question as to the fate of the condemned, so far as counsel and the Courts are concerned. Mr. Pomeroy, who has defended his unfortunate client with consummate ability, and abandoned his cause only when there is no further hope of obtaining a second trial, intimates to us that he now considers his whole duty performed in the premises, and will interpose no further efforts to stay the execution of the dread sentence, which condemns the murderer to a felon's death on the gallows, on the 22d of this month. We are glad to be able to state that the prisoner, whose days are so nearly numbered, is now in a frame of mind which in some degree fits him for the awful event.

An attempt to get up a public demonstration of sympathy with the murderer, made in Rochester on Thursday evening, under the guise of an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting, fell through and failed lamentably. The principal personage in the meeting was that famous strong-minded female, Susan B. Anthony, who nominated Fred Douglass for the presiding officer, and then the demonstration went out a row.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace, And examine

The so-called FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public.

Also,

EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE, which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Elegant Clocks and Bronzes, JUST RECEIVED, PER SHIP AUGUSTUS, E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. *Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* STEARNS & MARVIN.

Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ For Beautifying and Invigorating the Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ A Card to the Public.—The fire at the Crystal Palace having consumed our Sewing-Machines placed there on exhibition, the public are respectfully solicited to call at our salesroom and INSPECT THOSE NOW ON HAND. BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer ☞ NEVER FAILS ☞. To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeldt, will deliver her celebrated LECTURE ON ROME, in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the [M]usic and Bookstores.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva-Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Epileptic Fits are Cured and their Recurrence prevented by the use of HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. Protracted misery and an hourly presentiment of impending death may be entirely dispelled by a timely use of this powerful medicine. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Boys should bring their Parents to Rogers & Raymond's, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., because there will be found the largest and most varied stock of boys' clothing in the City to choose from, and the best outfit for the least money.

☞ [illegible] IMMEDIATE NOTICE. ... MAILLARD ... to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of ... new models for ... &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $4, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MACK—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, according to the custom of the Society of Friends, HENRY G. MACK to RACHEL T. BIRDSALL, both of this City.

CLARK—SMITH.—At St. George's Church, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLARK, of this City, was married to Miss HANNAH K. SMITH, of Appleton, (City,) Wisconsin. Large numbers of the friends of the parties were present to see the daughter of the founder of the Lawrence University (of Wisconsin) given away to the bride-groom.

JONES—VAN DYKE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, Mr. CHARLES R. JONES, of Fordham, to Miss LOUISE, eldest daughter of Richard Van Dyke, Esq., of this City.

MOSES—DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. Belden, C. WESLEY MOSES to MARY DAVIS, all of this City.

HEINE—SEDGWICK.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 9, at Ascension Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Mr. WILHELM HEINE to Miss KATHARINE W. SEDGWICK, daughter of Roderick Sedgwick, Esq.

LUDLUM—GILMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Professor Henry, JAMES LUDLUM, Esq., to SUSAN H., daughter of C. R. Gilman, M. D., of New-York.

SMITH—DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Spear, BENJAMIN P. SMITH, of Taunton, Mass., to ELIZABETH F. DWIGHT, daughter of Wm. R. Dwight.

LOOMIS—PRATT.—At Geneva, on Thursday, Oct. 7, by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, S. L. LOOMIS, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., to Mrs. C. E. LYNDE, daughter of the late Harry Pratt, of Rochester.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 8, MARY F., eldest daughter of John I. and Mary Smith, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 70 2d-av., without further notice.

ROE.—In this City, after a brief illness, ADA, daughter of Nathaniel and Jemima Roe.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 571 Broome-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

NEVIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 10, FRANKLIN, infant son of David J. and Sarah M. Nevin, aged 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 569 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 9, BENJAMIN LEWIS, the father of Isaac Lewis, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, James Fabers, No. 243 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend; also the members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, F. A. M.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 8, of dropsy, Mr. RICHARD SALTONSTALL SAVAGE, printer, of Richmond, aged 30 years.

☞ Richmond and Norfolk papers will please copy.

CRAIG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 9, of consumption, FLORENCE H., eldest daughter of Daniel H. and Helena Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 107 State-st.

SMITH.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, EDWARD AUSTIN, youngest child of Edward and Martha A. Smith, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 158 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

WILLIAMS.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 7, Miss CHARLOTTE E. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Chief Justice Williams, of that State.

WIBRAY.—At Ashwood Farm, Illinois, on Friday, Oct. 1, Capt. JAMES WIBRAY, aged 73 years.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING OF NIAGARA

Returned, and on Exhibition with the splendid IL CORSO, OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 8.

THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS for the *fac simile* of NIAGARA, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS.

Now Publishing by us: ARTIST'S PROOFS, Mounted, $20; PRINTS, $15.

For further particulars send for a circular. Admission to view both Paintings 25 cents.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 353 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, will sell on the grounds on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 13, the entire stock of green-house and hot-house plants belonging to the Nursery of Thomas Hogg & Son, 79th-st. and 1st-av. The collection contains many extra-sized camelias, and the present sale affords an excellent opportunity to plant-purchasers to add to their collections many rare and valuable plants not readily procured elsewhere. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.

Building Hardware of every description. Iron, Brass and Plated Chain Bolts, Safe Night Latches and Locks, Secret Sash Fastenings and Shutter Bars, Secret Bolts for Blinds and Doors.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, 49 John-st.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Compounded entirely from Gums. Precisely what the name indicates. Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.

DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.

All descriptions of gold jewelry for sale at retail, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail. No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

STEAM ALE.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY, Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 11 Downing-st. BREWERS OF EXTRA SUPERIOR PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES and PORTERS, for DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING. Brewed by the new process of Steam.

The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.

All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine-st., Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!

All in want of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., &c., are requested to examine our stock, which is the largest in the City, and to which numerous additions of new patterns will be made during the present week. Our prices will average at least TWENTY PER CENT. below current rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GUTTA-PERCHA MEN!

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17, 1858.

The Magnetic Plaster is winning golden opinions in this city. Some say they would not be without a box in the house always, while others, who have been stiff and lame from pains in the side, head, and body, have been made to feel like gutta-percha men, by the use of a single box! Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D., No. 140 Wood-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER is sold by all druggists, everywhere. Price, 25 cents a box.

FOR THE TABLE. FOR THE TABLE.

Elegant French China DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

Together with an endless variety of cut and pressed table glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, now offering at manufacturers prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN RUINS.

The Crystal Palace in ruins. A series of six stereoscopic views, taken immediately after the fire. For sale by JOHN M. KENAN, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

Just received, a fresh supply of Elliott's groups of Goodman's statuary.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, Of this week, will contain PORTRAITS of the SIXTEEN BRIGANDS arrested at Yorkville last week, with a full account of their doings.

OF INTEREST TO LANDLORDS AND OTHERS.

Particular attention given to Letting Houses and Collecting Rents by a responsible party. Also, bills of all kinds collected at reasonable rates. Business intrusted to me will meet with prompt attention. Address FOSTER, No. 330 7th-st., New-York.

[illegible] BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st.

Are now prepared to exhibit, from the present sale, large line of PLAIN MERINOS, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, MUSLIN DE LAINES and PRINTED GOODS, Of the well-known production of PATURLE, LUPIN & CO. and STEINBACH, KOECHLIN & CO. Will be sold by the [illegible].

FRENCH PRINTS.

A GREAT JOB. 1,000 pieces at 8 CENTS PER YARD. Just in store and for sale by BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st.

PRINTED MERINOS.

500 pieces OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS. Just received by BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.

200 cases IN CHOICE AND DESIRABLE STYLES. Just landed and for sale by BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st.

MANTLE SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

In store and now landing. FROM STEAMER PERSIA. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 325 and 327 Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS. AN EXTENSIVE STOCK, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Elegant Medallion, new styles....... [illegible]
Elegant Velvet, new styles....... [illegible]
English Tapestry and Brussels, new....... [illegible]
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles....... [illegible]
English and Domestic Ingrain, new....... [illegible]

With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PANIC IN THE RIBBON MARKET.

Excessive importations have forced ribbons into the auction rooms. We availed ourselves of the "financial tide," have bought at all the recent sales, and are now prepared to offer ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF AUCTION-BOUGHT GOODS FOR CASH! CASH!! CASH!!! AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW CREDIT PRICES. As also

Job lots of ribbons, 75 cents per piece, worth $1 [illegible]
Job lots of ribbons, $1 00 per piece, worth [illegible]
Job lots of ribbons, $1 25 per piece, worth [illegible]
Job lots of ribbons, $1 50 per piece, worth [illegible]
Job lots of ribbons, $1 75 per piece, worth [illegible]
Job lots of ribbons, $2 00 per piece, worth [illegible]

Milliners and the trade will make a saving of 40 PER CENT. BY PURCHASING AT THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE. No. 136 CHAMBERS-ST. JNO. PARIS.

FOURTH 1,000 NOW READY. A. S. ROE'S "TRUE TO THE LAST." TESTIMONY OF THE CRITICS.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. [illegible], 1858. Our old friend A. S. Roe, a favorite with the public in this country and in England, has given us another beautiful and instructive novel, from the press of Derby & Jackson, entitled "True to the Last, or Alone on a Wide, Wide Sea."

From the New-York Evangelist. Its lessons of fidelity and manliness have ... a moral and religious tone, and its value in this respect is above that merely of a well-told tale.

From the New-York Christian Intelligencer. Mr. Roe evidently knows how to touch the human strings; indeed he sweeps them with a master hand. At one time we find it impossible to restrain the ... tear; at another, every risible nerve is in full ...

From the New-York Independent. A. S. Roe, author of "A Long Look Ahead," and "The Star and the Cloud," is a fiction writer whose works can be safely recommended. But in the charm of simplicity and naturalness, and in power, he ranks far, far above the common rabble of novel writers; and if we can make such a conclusion from the two works of his which we have read, he has not published "one line, which dying, he would wish to blot."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. There is good moral and religious influence in the work which commends it to our esteem.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. In the freshness and charm of his pages, he is almost "alone on a wide, wide sea" of literature.

From the Worcester Palladium. The author of this work has attained great popularity among the lovers of light reading, and this charming tale will be welcomed with delight. He brings to the eye such scenes of happiness, derived from the right principles, that hard indeed must be the heart that is not touched by his beautiful thoughts.

From the Springfield Republican. There is an indescribable charm about this author's productions—the charm of simple truthfulness—which invariably secures the multitude.

From the Boston Congregationalist. It is marked by the same calm and genial insight into ... nature, that has marked Mr. Roe's previous volumes, and it carries here an admirable ... as well as a moral lesson.

From the Chicago Daily Journal. The volume contains many touches of nature that are exquisite, and passages that cannot be read with a cold eye, for they are of that sort—... works of fiction that make the whole world kin.

From the Boston Daily Journal. It ends charmingly, too, in ... red hopes, generous deeds and noble resolves.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st. And for sale by booksellers generally.

A NEW-YORKER'S TOUR IN INDIA.

Now Ready: THE SECOND EDITION OF FROM NEW-YORK TO DELHI, BY THE WAY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. By ROBERT B. MINTURN, JR. 1 vol. 12mo. With a Map. $1 25.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK WAS EXHAUSTED IN THREE DAYS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

From the Churchman. Mr. Minturn's volume is very different from an ordinary sketch of travel over a well-beaten road. He writes with singular condensation. His power of observation is of that intuitive strength which catches at a glance the salient and distinctive points of everything he sees. He has shown rare cleverness, too, in mingling throughout the work, agreeably and unobtrusively, so much of the history of India, and yet without ever suffering it to clog the narrative.

From the Boston Journal. This book shows how much can be accomplished by a wide-awake, thoughtful man in a six months' tour. The literary execution of Mr. Minturn's book is of a high order, and altogether, we consider it a timely and important contribution to our stock of ... works.

From the Richmond Whig. The book before us, beside presenting a most agreeable narrative of his journeying to Rio, Australia, Northern and Southern China, &c., affords a remarkably clear and succinct account of India—a country which recent events have invested with profound interest throughout the civilized world; and certainly has removed many misgivings which we had individually entertained on the subject of the British rule there.

From the Albany Evening Journal. Mr. Minturn, though traveling rapidly, made good use of his eyes and his ears, taking care to commit what he saw and heard in a familiar, compact and readable form to paper.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer. We can safely say that no work has been issued which conveys more information about India and Australia than this; that it is unusually well written; and that, both on account of its matter and agreeable narrative, it is destined to have a great popularity. It is one of the best hits of the book season.

From the Cincinnati Christian Herald. All who are fond of well-written books of travel will be pleased with this volume; and all who wish to get a correct idea of India previous to the rebellion, and of the places which have become so mournfully familiar to us, as they were just before the flames of war swept over them, will be interested in it.

D. APPLETON, & Co., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

S. BROWN'S SELF-REGULATING HOT-WATER FURNACE.

Manufactured and sold by BROWN'S WATER-FURNACE COMPANY, No. 274 Canal-st.

This Furnace has been in successful use for six years, and with the late improvements, is pronounced the best and most efficient apparatus for Warming and Ventilating Dwellings, Hospitals, School Buildings, &c. It affords an abundant supply of deliciously ... of the temperature of Summer-heat, free from gas or dust, and no less pure than when taken from the external atmosphere.

This Furnace is adapted to buildings already erected, and can be substituted for hot-air furnaces and other modes of heating known to be dangerous and detrimental to health.

Circulars, references and further particulars, can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 274 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway. CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

TARGET PRIZES!! TARGET PRIZES!!

I have some of the finest and cheapest Plated Goods for Target prizes that can be obtained in the City, consisting of Pitchers, Goblets, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

ADVERTISING IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., are Agents for the New-Jersey Newspapers, appointed by an Editorial Convention. To see papers and prices, call at their office.

WILLIAMSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN BAG MANUFACTORY.—Depot No. [illegible] Wall-st., corner of Murray, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

MARCONEY AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

With three engravings on steel. Two volumes. $2 50. [illegible]

With steel engraving. $1 50.

G. P. PUTNAM, agent for the Author, No. 506 Broadway.

The WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS will be ready [illegible]

HARPER BROTHERS, Duane-st., will also supply the trade.

NEW BOOKS FROM THE PRESS OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

[illegible] and Other Sketches, from "The [illegible] Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth. [illegible] record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest [illegible] of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery [illegible] by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in [illegible] name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, Sept. 11.

GOTHE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. [illegible]

Published Saturday, Sept. 18.

[illegible] A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 18mo, cloth.

To be Released on Saturday, Sept. 25, by

GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A Rainy Mission on [illegible] By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick [illegible] the Man of Business—Richard Turnbull—the [illegible] Montgomery—the Christian [illegible]

On Saturday, Oct. 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would [illegible]

On Saturday, Oct. 16.

[illegible] STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. [illegible]

On Saturday, Oct. 23.

[illegible] MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, October 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and [illegible] to the wants of Parents and Sabbath-school Teachers. Edited by the Rev. [illegible] of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 13.

[illegible]; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo, [illegible]

[illegible]; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

On Saturday, November 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 27.

[illegible]; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published [illegible]

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 316 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER.
WITH LATER TIME TABLES.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
[illegible] the
IMPORTANT RAILWAYS
[illegible] route maps, but also shows their connections [illegible] East to the West, and from the North to the South, together with their time-tables, distances, &c., thus rendering the Guide so plain and simple that a person of the most ordinary capacity can understand it.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE contains interesting reading matter, nearly 75 maps, a Time Indicator, illustrating by 25 dials the difference of time between New-York, London, (Eng.) San Francisco, [illegible] Trinity Bay, Valentia Bay, and all the principal [illegible] of the United States, together with a map representing the Atlantic Cable, and the principal routes to Europe, California and Fraser River.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.

Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embracing a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country, also contains greater inducements than ever before offered. Mailed free to any address. Send for a catalogue.

[illegible] EVANS & CO., Publishers,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

FOURTH EDITION NOW READY, OF
THE INTERPRETER.

A Tale of the War. By [illegible]
8vo, paper, 50 cents.
[illegible] & DELISSER, Publishers, 508 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the names of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, [illegible] pages and furnished to subscribers at $5 per [illegible] Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary [illegible] of authority. This is a work [illegible] after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. [illegible] pages will be devoted to reasonable [illegible] The cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., [illegible] No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates of the Democratic Whigs of the above District met in delegation at the Woodbine, corner of 13th st. and 6th-av., on Friday evening, Oct. 8, and unanimously nominated GEORGE BRIGGS as their candidate for that District. D. J. LEVY, Chairman.
[illegible] Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.—REPUBLICANS AND all voters in the Second District of the XIIth Ward, who are in favor of the Republican Principles, in opposition to the extension of Slavery, wishing to be enrolled as such, are requested to meet in the Public Room, in 87th-st., first house west of 3d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Republican Club of the Second District of the XIIth Ward.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—LANCET AND LANTERN.—Double team trotting match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, will come off over the above course, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 3½ o'clock. The above match is to test the relative merits of each horse in double harness, and by its terms, each driver can harness with his, a horse of whatever gait he pleases, and it is [illegible] each will have a runner.

[illegible] McLaughlin names bl. g. Lancet and mate.
[illegible] names b. g. Lantern and mate.

[illegible] cars will convey passengers in time to see the race. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF RESPECTABILITY, desires to correspond with an agreeable lady, possessed of health and common sense, with romance enough to take an interest in "Letters on Love, Courtship and Marriage." "Somebody" from the country preferred. A. T. ZONE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

[illegible] the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that the effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 25 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City reference given. Inquire at No. 30 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soup, and jellies; wishes for her kitchen; is fully competent; wages, $9 to $10. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid; excellent City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 116 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; will be found attentive and very capable to discharge her duties in either capacity; is very fond of children. Has the best reference, and considers a good place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPERIENCED servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, if required; or would go as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 60 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, understands making pastry and bread, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant, from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 Bleecker-st., in the music store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address Mrs. M. A. BAXTER, No. 339 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea. Call at No. 2 8th-st., near Bowery, in thread and needle store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and intelligent Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to care for children (not infants;) is qualified to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to traveling. Inquire at No. 225 Court-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Scotch woman; also, as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress, by a smart, tidy young woman. (Protestants;) each understands her duties fully, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS or assistant dressmaker, employment by the day; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her employer. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. She has the best City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT SITUATIONS, one as chambermaid and waitress or sewing, the other as chambermaid and taking care of children. Can procure good City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 677 Broadway, private door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is exceedingly kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen if required. Call at, or address, No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; if required, she is willing to assist to wash and iron. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid. She is willing to assist with anything else. Is a very neat sewer. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Understands her business well, and has good references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; is capable of cutting and making mantillas, cloaks, &c. The best of reference given as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 90 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as plain cook, in a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to fill the situation she looks for. Satisfactory reference will be given by calling, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak English, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family; good reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; understands the care of a baby; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; has good recommendations from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 206 2d-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a respectable family. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take in washing and ironing; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do light chamberwork, or to take care of one or two children. Can sew and embroider well. Can be seen at 185 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with unexceptionable City reference, as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 153 East 12th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, to do chamber work and to care children; has good City references. Call at No. 172 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothes. Best of City references given. Inquire at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl, a place as seamstress in a family. She can cut and fit children's plain clothes. Good references given. Apply to No. 142 Sullivan-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is a Protestant; has the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation in a genteel family, as wet nurse, who has lost her own child. Call or address 356 2d-av., Room No. 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; or would assist in waiting if required; would like to go to Washington, as he has lived there once before, but no objection to this City, or any part of the Union; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing; understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; knows the treatment of horses under all diseases; also, the care of harness after the most approved English system; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 Canal, corner of Elm-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is, also, a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and is willing to work and to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETABLE gardener, with six years' references, desires a place either in the City or country; can take care of horses and is a careful driver, knows his duties well, can milk and do general work on the farm, and garden. Address M. J., Box No. 115, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 827 Broadway, Rogers' bookstore, or at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear. Inquire for B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 Times Office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING. A YOUNG man wishes a situation in a store, bank or any respectable business. Has some knowledge of books and stationery. Most satisfactory reference. Address A. B., Box No. 181, Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good rapid hand, wishes to obtain some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time. Good City references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 Times office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business; can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply in the harness store corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address F. R., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 880 Broadway.

AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING THREE DAYS a week at liberty, is ready to take charge in English or French, of the books of any firm not requiring the services of a permanent book-keeper. The advertiser would also undertake adjusting of accounts, balancing or opening books, &c. &c. References of the highest respectability from former and present employers in New-York. Address A. T., Box No. 3,150 Post-Office.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man who has had five years' experience, and can bring the best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 134 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, in every respect; has good City references. Address P. A., Box No. 202 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WEEKLY paper, a boy who writes a good hand, who lives with his parents, and who can bring the best of recommendations from his Sunday-school teacher and others. A permanent situation and light work. Apply at the office of the New-York Chronicle, No. 8 Spruce-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH OR American woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a very small family; one who understands her business thoroughly and can bring good City references. None other need apply to No. 25 Washington-place, near Greene-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 32 West 27th-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who can give the best of City reference for character and ability. Apply at No. 107 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR DE Laines and Bareges. None but such as are experienced in drawing for these fabrics will answer. Address Box No. 650, Post-Office, with references.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY AND country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as experienced waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARACTER and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SCOTCH AND other Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer, &c. Also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS are respectfully informed that first-class girls, in various situations and with good references, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh and other Protestant girls, can be obtained at the Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 133 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ESTE'S SHOES FROM PARIS.—LADIES' Shoe Importer, No. 571 Broadway. Just received, per steamer, a new style of
Oriental Slipper,
Mulles of all colors,
Slippers of all colors,
Venetian Boots,
Buridon,
Danlictte's,
With a variety of walking boots.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Fox Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 20. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 317 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 41 and 43 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first-class Institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. E. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS
FOR
PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION
IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Monteil.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 31 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 2 miles from Hoboken and 3 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BOOKKEEPING, &c., AT REDUCED TERMS—to qualify gentlemen to become head bookkeepers on or before the 1st January. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, will receive new pupils this afternoon and evening at only $10 for a full practical course in double-entry book-keeping. Four $10 seats vacant. Regular terms $25.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 40 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The following classes are now being formed:
Book-keeping, Mr. B. F. Foster; Terms, $10 for a complete course.
Penmanship, Mr. Hiram Dixon; Terms, $6 for 20 lessons.
Mathematics, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
French, Professor A. Bussell; Terms, $6 for 48 lessons.
German, Professor D. Dendan; Terms, $6 for 48 lessons.
Spanish, Professor Juan Barcelo; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Italian, G. B. Fontana; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Latin and Greek, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Elocution, Professor J. B. Brown; Terms, $6 for 12 lessons.
Vocal Music, Professor W. Mayerhoffer; Terms, $5 for 24 lessons.
Gymnastics, J. Wood & Ottignon; Terms, $15 per year, and $8 for 6 months.
Horsemanship, C. F. Dickel; Terms, $20 for 20 lessons.
Horsemanship, W. H. Disbrow; Terms, $15 for 16 lessons.
Fencing, Colonel Salignac; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Also, a short and improved system of computing interest and averaging accounts, taught by J. W. Worthen; Terms, $1.

The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.

Members desirous of joining any of the above classes, will please register their names in the Class Book, at the Library, at an early day. CHAS. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY, at Charlotteville, Schoharie County, New-York, so justly celebrated for the economy and efficiency in the great work of an advanced education for the past eight years, will commence its next term on the 28th of October, 1858, under more than usually favorable auspices in all its departments. The attention of the citizens of the City of New-York, as well as the wide country, is invited, as heretofore, to continue and extend their patronage to this truly celebrated literary institution. Special care and attention will be given to the younger scholars, in the primary department, than usually attend such institutions. Of this parents may rest assured. For further detailed information, apply to Rev. HARVEY BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, or address Rev. JOHN C. FERGUSON, Principal, Charlotteville, Schoharie County, N. Y.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND,
Twenty-one miles from New-York.
Hempstead Institute, Boarding Establishment.
Terms moderate.
Apply to Principal, a clergyman, and distinguished pupil Of the late
Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, of Edinburg.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York Tribune.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S French boarding school, classical and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Office.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 800 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 42 East 31st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French, and English School, No. 822 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR BARCELO is about forming an evening class at his new rooms No. 311 4th-av. Apply as above.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 85 West 23d-st.
PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—TO ESTABLISH A PRIVATE school an hour's distance from New-York. A thoroughly-educated gentleman, a graduate of a college, is wanted to instruct in all the branches of an English, classical and mathematical education. Address, with name and references, F. B., Box No. 680 New-York Post-Office.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO CAN give excellent references as to her capability for thoroughly instructing in English, French and Italian, has the afternoon hours disengaged. Terms reasonable. Address DAILY GOVERNESS, care F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private family or institute. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 535 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Suspension Bridge Pianos, and various kinds of New-York Pianos, are now offered at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $175. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR RENT.—Rent applied if purchased. Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated melodeons. Best Boston and New York pianos. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 38 to 40 gallons.
JOHN [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, [illegible] in the house. [illegible] exchanged. Inquire at No. 25 East [illegible] University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 169 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 65 East 18th-st., near Union square. The house has good baths, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE pleasantly accommodated with partial board, at No. 8 Clinton-place, in Clinton-st., between Nelson and Huntington sts., South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry.

BOARDING.—TO LET, IN A PLEASANT PART of Brooklyn, convenient to the Ferries, a parlor and bedroom, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2d-story parlor and bed-room may be obtained in a modern stone-front house. Dinner early. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 West 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY (TEACHER) desires board in a genteel private family, in where there are few boarders; best of references given, if required. Address C. E. A., Box No. 209 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a respectable American family, upon moderate terms. Apply at No. 60 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS with board, also a single room, can be obtained at No. 209 5th-av., corner 22d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOURNE.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of four furnished rooms, either separately or in suites, at No. 50 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS, with board, may be had at No. 250 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, can be had at No. 244 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, IN a private family, where she may receive pupils on the piano-forte, and if possible, where such instruction may partly or wholly pay her board; location above 14th-st. Address Box No. 2,867, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, 14 years old, in a genteel private family, between 14th and 30th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Rooms unfurnished preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address PHILLIPS, Box 105 Times Office.

NO. 37 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Parties of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board and large, well furnished rooms, two rooms over the parlor floor; house first class, location between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 125 8th-st., continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall. Superior suites of rooms on second floor, with board, for families. Also, rooms and board for single gentlemen. Immediate vicinity to principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Handsomely furnished rooms may be had with board, by a few select families or single gentlemen. House contains all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Good references given and required.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR SECOND-AV., room on second floor, front, small one communicating if required; gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board; family private; references given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET—A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on the second floor, with two large pantries attached; also, a bedroom, if required, at No. 15 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE AND pleasant back or front room, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, with large closets, in first-class house. Family private. Apply at No. 139 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 35 Varick-st., near Canal; house supplied with gas, bath, hot and cold water. Take but few boarders. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and full or partial board, by applying at No. 536 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, N. B.—The family is small and no children.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN day boarding, or, perhaps, full board, in a pleasant Christian family, between 14th-st. and Bleecker-st. Address R. L. N., Box No. 139 Times Office.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE OR two single gentlemen, with or without board, in a private German family. Inquire at No. 7 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 162 East 15th-st., one door from 2d-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for the Winter. House first-class, and none the [illegible] Apply at No. 42 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 16th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.

It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, refurnished, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-closets, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the House upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DESIVE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best materials, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 146 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE BY THE MILE.—TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, will dispose of the remainder of the Telegraph Cable now on hand by the mile, for telegraphic purposes, at a very low price. Having facilities for testing it under water, they can guarantee its perfection.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 35 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real silver plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $500.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

I LET ALL OUR CUSTOMERS KNOW that I have sold my part of the carpenter business, under the name of SIBURG & KOHLMEIER, to my partner SIBURG, Oct. 5, 1858; and let all our customers know that I have started business for myself, and keep the shop in Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
WILLIAM KOHLMEIER.

PROPELLER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—A propeller, of about 350 tons burden, in perfect order, new boiler, &c., and running on a profitable route, for sale cheap or exchange for good improved real estate. Inquire of WILBUR & TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under Times Counting-room. H. S. TAYLOR.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES hired out either by day or week, with experienced operators. Also, lessons given by the week at No. 62 6th-av.

SILVER PLATING.—OLD PLATED WARE OF every description replated or gilt equal to new; sheet silver door plates of every pattern, wholesale and retail.
E. J. BRUSH, No. 124 Fulton-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail [illegible] listed, and specimens sent on application.

[illegible] FOR SALE

[illegible] IN SECOND-[illegible] brown-stone [illegible] water on account [illegible] The house is in good [illegible] Can be reached from Wall-st. in 25 min- [illegible] will be sold with or without [illegible] to a suitable tenant on very favorable [illegible] three-fourths of the purchase money can [illegible] Apply at No. 85 [illegible] Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 60 Wall-st.

$[illegible]50.—RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A brown-stone house and lot, No. 66 West [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs.; house 45 feet deep, [illegible] high, basement with full under-cellar; contains [illegible] improvements, in perfect order, built in the [illegible] manner; beautifully situated in the centre of the [illegible] of 27 and opposite to the block of 28 brown-stone [illegible] Terms, half cash, or two piano-fortes at whole- [illegible] price would be taken; balance on mortgage. [illegible] Carpets and oil-cloths (new) will be [illegible] desired and possession given when sold. Apply on [illegible] to the owner, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS [illegible] two vacant lots on the corner of Joralemon-st. and [illegible] Brooklyn; also, in New-York City, [illegible] story brick house and lot No. 161 East 26th-st., [illegible] cottage house, with from 6 to 20 lots, situated [illegible] east of 2d-av., and commanding a fine view [illegible] Harlem and East Rivers and the adjoining coun- try. On the premises is the house, barn, and a large cold [illegible] containing 12 vines of the best kind of grapes, in [illegible] bearing, and a great variety of other fruits. Inquire [illegible] or at the grocery No. 87 Frank- [illegible] Church.

[illegible] SALE VERY LOW, IF INQUIRED FOR [illegible] the house and lot No. 219 Lexington- [illegible] and finished throughout, by the pres- [illegible] in the very best manner. Lot 20x80. It is [illegible] the best part of Lexington-av., and well [illegible] the attention of any parties seeking a desira- [illegible] or residence. For particulars, apply to [illegible] No. 25 Exchange-place, basement.

[illegible] SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN- [illegible] English basement houses on 39th-st., a little [illegible] 3d-av. The houses are finished with all the [illegible] conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Cro- [illegible] range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further [illegible] apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN [illegible] No. 159 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALLEN-STREET [illegible] of those neat and convenient two-story and [illegible] houses in Allen-st., just above Rivington-st., [illegible] situation one of the pleasantest in the [illegible] of the City. Terms easy. Inquire on the [illegible]

[illegible] SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET [illegible] of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas [illegible] water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood [illegible] Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 [illegible]

[illegible] SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, [illegible] the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, [illegible] high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 [illegible] power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

[illegible] FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR STORY [illegible] basement brown-stone front house, No. 153 Madi- [illegible] for sale or to let, with the furniture or without. With the furniture, will be let only to a respectable pri- vate family for a year or a term of years. Apply on the [illegible] or to F. L. SCHLESINGER, No. 63 Pine-st.

[illegible] GARDEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOK- [illegible] two lots and stable. Terms easy. In- [illegible] the premises, No. 206 Dean-st.

THE REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER AND [illegible] is the best paper in which to advertise [illegible] for sale or to rent. Office No. 79 Cedar-st. Can- [illegible]

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park, [illegible] and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,031 BROADWAY; ALSO [illegible] house No. 1,035 Broadway, between 28th and [illegible] which can be altered into a store, or as an en- trance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is [illegible] to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 [illegible] No. 25 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH [illegible] &c., situated in 38th-st., between Broad- [illegible] healthy and beautiful location. Rent [illegible] also premises corner Broome and Marion sts., a fine location for business. Apply at the office of *Por- ter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte [illegible] Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte [illegible] Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and [illegible]

[illegible] ROOMS, WITH POWER, IN THE NEW- [illegible] corner of Franklin and Centre sts., at [illegible] the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, [illegible] and Franklin sts.

[illegible] 128 NASSAU-STREET TO LET [illegible] running through to Theatre-alley, [illegible] and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light [illegible] purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores [illegible] John-st., 15 feet by 75, with basement [illegible] Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 [illegible]

LARGE HOUSE—RENT FREE—AT FLUSH- [illegible] just finished and will be given rent free till [illegible] to an unexceptionable family. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

COAL-YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SEC- OND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On [illegible] and constantly discharging from boats, direct from [illegible] approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre [illegible] Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic pur- poses.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of [illegible] Hall, and near one of the City Railroads, near [illegible] or Myrtle-av. preferred; the house a wooden [illegible] building, two-story and attic, in a lot 20 or 25 [illegible] by 100; price, $2,000 or $3,000. Any person hav- [illegible] premises for sale may address a note, describ- [illegible] premises and location, to HOUSE, Box No. 2,910 Post- Office, New-York City.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TO RENT A [illegible] cottage house, genteelly located; must be easy [illegible] and within one hour of the St. Nicholas Hotel [illegible] to exceed $300. Address, with full particulars, [illegible] No. 456 New-York Post-Office. Would rent to [illegible] of May only, and would buy or use furniture if suited.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL TWO OR THREE [illegible] story brick dwelling, with modern improvements, [illegible] neighborhood; not above 30th-st.; [illegible] and 6th avs.; at a reasonable rent. Address [illegible] Insurance Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED BUILDING, WITH [illegible] covering four or five lots, on the North River side of the City, between 13th and 25th sts., [illegible] manufacturing purposes. Address, stating [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHIL- [illegible] wishes to get a small room in a respectable, quiet family; would like to do sewing in part payment [illegible] The best of City references given. Address ANNA E., Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A STABLE, WITH THREE STALLS, [illegible] room for four wagons, all above ground; loca- [illegible] to be between 14th and 40th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address STABLE, care of Mr. Godfrey, Union-square [illegible] Broadway, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN [illegible] N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The [illegible] is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspber- ries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the sub- scriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price $15,000, and possession given immediately, if re- quired. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

$5,500.—A FINE COUNTRY RESI- DENCE.—About 22 acres of the choicest [illegible] at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres [illegible] orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or [illegible] No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A [illegible] residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having [illegible] painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, fur- nace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 67 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM [illegible] for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE [illegible] Furnishing Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK. PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 [illegible] New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.

Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

BILLIARDS.

[illegible] IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES And Combination Cushions, [illegible] by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,

Oct. 28, 1856,

Dec. 8, 1857,

Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The [illegible] improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUES- DAY, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

200 dozen shot belts. 150 dozen scissors and shears.

100 dozen dram bottles. 175 dozen pocket knives.

60 dozen fine tumbler pad-locks. 200 gro. table cutlery.

25 dozen drawing knives. 400 pair trace chains.

100 dozen curry combs. 20 dozen steel-yards.

100 dozen panel, hand and rip saws.

100 patent volcanic pistols.

25 double and single barrel guns.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods in lots to suit the City and country trade.

(By order of the assignee.)

An invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

W. P. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and re- cherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first- class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this sea- son, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rose- wood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 hair mat- tresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues at the house.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell THIS DAY, (Mon- day,) in the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and cov- ered in silk brocade; centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs; rosewood eta- geres, mirrors, doors, statuary, marble tops; 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, and made by City maker; rosewood secretary and bookcase, lined with satin wood; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; Parian statu- ettes, bronzes, French China vases, bisque figures and vases, pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match; hall-stand and chairs. Dining-room—Oak buffet, exten- sion table, arm and other chairs; rich cut-glass decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, and table cutlery, of the best description; French China dinner and tea sets; silver- plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, cake-basket, &c.; oval mirrors, clocks, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and ma- hogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, pail- lasses, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sofas, rockers, chairs, tables, corner-stands, mirrors and carpets. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day. Sale to com- mence at 10½ o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auc- tion on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer- chants' Exchange, the following valuable lots:

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, east side, between 109th and 110th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—Six lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—Five lots, south side, adjoining in rear.

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, south side, adjoining, in rear.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—One lot. [illegible]

Sale absolute, to close a concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON MONDAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sales- room No. 23 Nassau-st., a very large and well-selected stock of superior furniture, embracing parlor suite of solid rosewood in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; chamber suites of various styles, mahogany, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, buffets and chairs, etageres, centre and sofa tables, what-nots, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, &c. Also, a complete suite of black walnut chamber furniture, made by Descir, in fine order. Three piano fortes. Goods boxed and shipped in the best manner.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND- AV. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer- chants' Exchange:

Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th- st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell on TUESDAY, at No. 36 West 11th-st., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, rosewood etageres, Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, superior 7-octave piano, of beautiful finish and tone, stool and cover; paintings, oil-cloth, stair and ingrain carpet, with a great variety of goods, being a large house. Sale positive. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and ear- rings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, ele- gant double timekeeper, chronometers, patent and de- tached lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—W. ABBOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ A. M., the entire stock of mahogany furniture, bedding, &c., contained in store No. 449 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER. OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Mer- chants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIG- nee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $500 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Mer- chants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 16, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family declining housekeeping, will offer for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WED- NESDAY, of this week, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., at fifty per cent below cost prices. The assortment comprises almost every article usually found in a first class resi- dence; works of art, fancy goods, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood and oak, cutlery, glass, china and silver ware, &c., &c., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

THE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL PAINT- INGS at No. 281 Broadway will be sold at auction THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, and will be con- tinued each day until the entire collection is disposed of. JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the pro- fession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post- Office.

$500.—ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN OR unmarried lady, speaking one or more lan- guages beside the English, who can loan their employer the above amount on good security, can have pleasant employment and liberal salary, or they can take an in- terest in an enterprise of great promise. Address FOR- TUNE, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS to purchase exclusive right for a valuable improve- ment connected with teaching music, now in successful use. Amount of capital required small. For full par- ticulars, inquire at 114 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NOR- WICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's fur- nishing store. The right sort of man can easily estab- lish a desirable business.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WATCHES.—PAGE, BACON & CO.'S note for $319, having about twelve months to run, drawing interest. Address J. H. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLD- established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM S. MORSE, EDGAR W. MORSE and JACOB CAMP- BELL, Jr., who respectively reside in the City, County and State of New-York, have, pursuant to provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and sub- sequent amendments thereof, formed a limited-partner- ship on the following terms and conditions, namely: The business intended to be transacted is the money exchange, brokerage and collection business, and is to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of MORSE & BROTHER.

WILLIAM S. MORSE and EDGAR W. MORSE are the only general partners, and JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., is the only special partner interested in said partnership. The said JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., has contributed $20,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership; said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of Sep- tember, in the year 1858, and will terminate on the 24th day of September, in the year 1860. Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.

WM. S. MORSE,
E. W. MORSE,
J. CAMPBELL, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDER- signed have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., for the purpose of importing and dealing in wines, brandies, choice groce- ries, &c.

ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES,
JAMES W. FREELAND,
WILLIAM PINCKNEY.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EX- isting between the subscribers under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES,
JAS. W. FREELAND.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN E. MURRAY, BANKER, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 Wall-st., (Phenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the princi- pal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. R. MORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or ad- vice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williams- burg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky.

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennes- see and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, dur- ing which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLEC- TIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of Sep- tember, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1853, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 28, 1855, unknown	64
Blatchford, E., June 11, 1855, unknown	8 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1856, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	36
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 58 shares	$64 38
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	20 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 20 shares	40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	3 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the above state- ment of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858. WM. CURTIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. —$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.— Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of Octo- ber, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount there- of. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA— where the Bank of British North America ha[s] Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the Brit- ish Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, | No. 29
R. E. GRAIN, | William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, | New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on ac- count of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL- MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., paya- ble on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The trans- fer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October in- clusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., New-York, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COM- PANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stock- holders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

BANK OF YONKERS—YONKERS, OCT. 1, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yonkers has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th inst. By order. E. HOWLAND, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEVELT SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 9th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK— And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. [illegible], Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hobo- ken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above pro- posals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, Oct. 5, 1858.

PROPOSALS.—BRICK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their Office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock M. of the 16th inst., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's Island such quantities of best quality of North River Hard Brick, as may be required for and in the erection of the Island Hospital. For further information, apply at their office, where blank-form proposals can be ob- tained.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR EUROPE.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GAL- WAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steam- ships, ably officered, and furnished with everything re- quisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The de- partures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 11.
INDIAN EMPIRE...R. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23.
PACIFIC.........WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of un- rivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 34 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offi- ces of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA— FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Com- pany's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at South- ampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATUR- DAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the ves- sel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for South- ampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York
ARIEL.........Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT....Nov. 27.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $60; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, with- out delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ves- sels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the

LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY, No. 45 Carondelet-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Or- leans semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EURO- PEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

HENRY RANDALL, President.
HENRY RAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

The splendid STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Late of the Collins line, will be dispatched On MONDAY, Oct. 25, From the Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Touching at Aspinwall.

To connect with the Company's steamship HERMANN, at Panama, due there Nov. 1, thence, *via* Rio Janeiro, Val- paraiso, Panama, and San Juan del Sur, to San Fran- cisco.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommoda- tions, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane, New-York.

J. WM. GUIREY, Agent.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER, 1,000 tons burden, will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin foreward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 5, North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship Line, THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

The Steamship JAMES ADGER, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or pas- sage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. Bills of lading signed on board. Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery	$20
To Atlanta	22
To Augusta	20

All goods for the North Eastern Railroad must be marked "Care of Agent North Eastern Railroad."

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Captain GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tick- ets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Ac- commodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before de- parture of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Ports- mouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the fol- lowing morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expe- ditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Nor- folk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLAN- tic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steam- ship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 4 P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accom- modations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; At- lanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one- half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Com- mencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858. Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts. New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New- York, at

9:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all sta- tions.

9:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains,	do.	do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge,	do.	do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains,	do.	do.

5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all sta- tions.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:10 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dun- kirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate sta- tions. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Cham- bers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate sta- tions. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middle- town and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Rail- road, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Rail- road, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, De- troit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.— Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 9 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 9:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as fol- lows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Green- port.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yap- hank.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Sy- osset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hemp- stead.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Ja- maica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA- DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New- York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommo- dation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M., exchanging pas- sengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOR- DEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 11, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 14, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15, 12½ P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northport, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.

JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck- slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATA- MORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 190 and 203 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Build- ing, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—300 PACKS ASSORT- ed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.

A. A. THOMSON, No. 218 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 84 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL, GENUINE Lehigh, pure Red Ash (Peach Orchard) and Broad Mountain at $4 75 per ton delivered from the boats; also, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or in- quiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE of the most fashionable styles, and warranted work- manship, at as low prices as any establishment in the City. Goods carefully packed to go out of town, at J. B. PRESDEE'S Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI- TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR- niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WARRANTED GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The subscriber (to close an invoice) is offering gold and silver watches at a small advance upon the importation cost; and as each watch is warranted one year, parties desiring will be doing well by calling and supplying themselves at once.

Ladies' gold watches, jeweled, as low as	$20
Gold lever watches, full jeweled	25
Silver lever watches, full jeweled	15

A full assortment of gold chains, seals, keys, &c.

JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

AGAIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. F. [illegible] M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the greatest [illegible] Surgeon living,) and of Professor [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice [illegible] specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of [illegible] Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] nesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and [illegible] evening.

TRIESEMAR, PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capaivi and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESE- MAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring the European preparations. The $3 cases [illegible] free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from [illegible] till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 9 P. M., at No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a cer- tain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no in- terruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON's private patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block [illegible] Broadway.

Dr. WATSON's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, or [illegible] ness, and Premature Exhaustion, the results of [illegible] discretion, excess, or other causes. Abounding in [illegible] a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been writ- ten by a person of proved practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. [illegible], No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, AS- TON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal [illegible] Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. [illegible] some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treat- ing and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of [illegible] opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., ex- cept Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] ly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. [illegible] mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New- York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the char- latans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southwest corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Phil- adelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. [illegible] Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY,—PER- forms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that you are himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect. [illegible] Office No. 486 Broadway, second door, [illegible] private, and so arranged that patients never meet. [illegible] charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI- CAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices No. 53 Mercer-st., corner of Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broad- way.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure, but especially in chronic cases, as Strictures, Gleet, Emis- sions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought in- curable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 10 DUANE-STREET, one door from Chatham, may be consulted privately on diseases, as his old-established office. Dr. C. has prac- ticed as above since 1832, and can be relied on by [illegible] the best authority on this Continent in the treatment of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and every disease affecting the urinary organs of either sex. N. B. Dr. C. is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the New-York University. Office hours, 6½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES IN- cident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent [illegible] free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 30 West 24th-st., New-York.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE—FAMI- lies can be supplied at their residences with this de- lightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 9 Wall-st.

Samples on draught. G. E. MENDES.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. —The subscribers can now furnish this celebrated remedy to druggists at the lowest wholesale prices.

BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A CURE BY NOT CALLING ON DR. HUNTER AT FIRST. THE HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834. FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER

Has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of fail- ure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effect of mercury, but possesses the peculiar- ly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poi- sonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this reme- dy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genu- ine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES [illegible] CROMBIE against STEPHEN M. ALLEN.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, as Receiver in the above entitled action, will, in pursuance of an order of said Court, made in this action on the 28th day of Sep- tember, 1858, sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of said day, the following stock, bonds, and alleged claims or rights of action, belonging to the above named Stephen M. Al- len, to wit: All right, title and interest of the said Al- len in and to any and all shares of the capital stock of the Niagara Falls Water-Power Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to any and all bonds of the said Niagara Falls Water Power Company. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in the aforesaid Niagara Falls Water Power Company, and in the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain bond purporting to be issued by the County of Johnson, in the State of Iowa, for one thousand dollars, dated Dec. 1, 1853, payable June 1, 1873, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York, with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at said Bank. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain alleged claim or right of action against Horace H. Day, of the City and County of New-York, for alleged work, labor and services amounting to four thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents ($4,431 87,) and now in suit. And also said Allen's right title and interest in and to two certain other alleged claims or rights of action against Alexander Hay, for slander for ten thousand dollars, and for trespass for [illegible] thousand dollars, respectively. And, also, all the right, title and interest of said Allen in and to all costs which may be awarded to him, said Allen, in a certain suit in the said Supreme Court, between said Allen and said Ni- agara Falls Water Power Company. The above sale to be entirely for cash, and the purchasers or assignees of the said claims will be authorized to sue for and collect the same in the name of the subscriber as Receiver in the above suit, on his receiving a sufficient indemnity against all costs and expenses to which he may be subjected in consequence of any suits. Dated this 28th day of Sep- tember, 1858. SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Receiver.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

oc1-lawtwTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB- ERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are re- quired to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.— Dated July 14, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND C. SHEPPARD,

jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, de- ceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] Bellows, No. 63 Wall- street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, } Administrators.
JOSIAH BLACKWELL,

my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the sub- scribers, at the residence of THOMAS C. CHARDA- VOYNE, No. 169 Waverley-place, in the City of New- York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

s27-law6mM

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING —ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Prices: Plead- ings, Abstracts, &c., 3 cents per folio; Special Reports and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and mortgages, [illegible] cents; Law papers served, (personally,) 25 cents; Let- ters sent out, 25 cents per hour.

E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 2[illegible].

[illegible] the Mayor's [illegible] of commercial business [illegible] was put by the Mayor and [illegible]

[illegible] the low temperature of [illegible] the probability of its continuance, [illegible] to the public health to waive pre-[illegible] restrictions in regard to vessels, [illegible] and cargoes arriving from Southern [illegible] ports; and that, therefore, hence-[illegible] the restrictions imposed upon such vessels [illegible] be a short period of detention and [illegible]. Resolved, also, that the cotton now at [illegible] at the option of its owners, may be light-[illegible] Brooklyn or to the wharves of this City: Pro-[illegible] of course, that vessels arriving report their [illegible] well."

[illegible] resolution being passed, it was applied to sev-[illegible] upon which petitions had been presented.

[illegible] following communication from Dr. WALSER, [illegible] Physician at the Marine Hospital, was read, [illegible] and placed on file.

DR. WALSER'S REJOINDER TO THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH, AND THE HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York:

[illegible] I had the honor to present to your Board in the latter part of August past, a communication in re-[illegible] to the origin, history, number of cases, and [illegible] of yellow fever, as it had then occurred [illegible] Island this season, outside of the Quaran-[illegible]. My object in making such a communica-[illegible] was two-fold, viz: First, to present the facts as [illegible] gathered from personal and careful inspection; [illegible] to correct false reports which had been [illegible] circulated by parties who were ac-[illegible] a morbid interest in magnifying facts, [illegible] an alarm. At the time, the particular [illegible] of getting up an alarm was generally under-[illegible], but the subsequent action of the Castleton [illegible] Health, and its incendiary mob, developed [illegible] transparent the motives which actuated the [illegible]. The grand purpose was to manufacture [illegible] Hospital burners a pseudo apology for the [illegible] of a wholesale arson.

[illegible] incendiary reports which sprung from inter-[illegible] property owners, who had the countenance of [illegible] Castleton Board of Health, were false in at least [illegible] important particulars, viz: they misstated the [illegible] of cases of fever, and gave an account foreign [illegible] truth in respect to the immediate source of in-[illegible]. At the same time these falsities were pub-[illegible] it was difficult to understand what purposes [illegible] intended to be served by them, but since the de-[illegible] of the Quarantine Hospitals, it is plain that [illegible] were manufactured to order, irrespective of [illegible] and as a part of a plan which must have been [illegible] contemplation for months. It was stated by [illegible] that the source of the infection in Tomp-[illegible] in the first instance, was from KRAMER, an [illegible] of Quarantine. This statement was boldly [illegible] contradicted, and the proof to sustain [illegible] was ready to show that the man KRA-[illegible] had nothing to do with vessels infected with [illegible] fever, except early in April, and that he had [illegible] to the infected districts a morsel of re-[illegible] poisoned with the virus of yellow fever. [illegible] although made in August, and in [illegible] with the flaming accounts of the [illegible], was not denied till a few days since, and [illegible] in general terms, and by the Health Officer [illegible] Board of Health. But the distortion [illegible] of facts by the *gifted* and *efficient* Castleton [illegible] is in no respects surprising, when it is [illegible] from whence he received his appointment, [illegible] tenure by which he held his office; for [illegible] remembered that Dr. MUNDY, for and on ac-[illegible] charges of official inefficiency or in-[illegible] formally dismissed from office. It is [illegible] by certain hooks or crooks, the Castleton Health [illegible] for himself a whitewashing and a re-[illegible] into office; yet, being allowed to return [illegible] "first love" was a matter of charity, and not of [illegible] matter of luck—because the celebrated [illegible] of Health failed to find a respectable [illegible] who would consent to follow the foot-[illegible] of an "illustrious predecessor." But after [illegible] the restoration of Dr. MUNDY to office, not-[illegible] the proof of his incapacity or inefficien-[illegible] was nothing more than what the claims of "consis-[illegible]" would demand. It was charged that, in effect, [illegible] did nothing to protect the public health; nothing [illegible] prohibit or prevent clandestine intercourse and [illegible] communication between the shores of Tompkinsville [illegible] the infected vessels; nothing towards cleansing [illegible] locality where the infection had found a lodg-[illegible] nothing to isolate the infected district or to [illegible] persons from visiting it; nothing, in short, to [illegible] the spread of pestilence. And yet the Board, [illegible] for special purposes aside from considera-[illegible] of the public health, ought not to lash its medi-[illegible] officer for the neglect of sanatory duties. Gener-[illegible] the object of organizing a Board of Health is to [illegible] against the spread of disease. Such was the [illegible] of the *Castleton Board of Health*, but its [illegible] speak louder than words. They teach the fact, [illegible] is now known throughout the Commonwealth, [illegible] the grand aim of the Board was to remove or [illegible] the hospitals at Quarantine; or, in other [illegible] to pronounce the hospitals a nuisance to afford [illegible] real estate speculators a sham apology for committing [illegible] a capital offence. This charge against the Castleton [illegible] of Health, since its acts have been scanned by [illegible] people, needs not the introduction of particular [illegible] to sustain it and the falsity of the pro-[illegible] of the Board were fully shared by those [illegible] encouraged the action, and answered its appeal [illegible] the commission of arson on the nights of [illegible] 1st and 2d September last. The Board [illegible] evidently laid its designs upon the Hospitals. It de-[illegible] them to be nuisances, and called upon citizens [illegible] abate it. The call was heeded—the buildings with-[illegible] the Quarantine inclosure, dwellings and offices, as [illegible] as Hospitals, were burned to the ground. As be-[illegible] stated, the Board professed to act for the protec-[illegible] of the public health; and a stranger, not know-[illegible] that the subterranean motive which actuated it [illegible] to enhance the value of real estate on Staten [illegible], might have readily supposed that the Marine [illegible] of themselves, had proved to be a source of [illegible] outside of Quarantine walls. But such is [illegible] the fact, and the truth of this statement is not so [illegible] known and fully understood anywhere in this [illegible] as in Richmond county. For the last half cen-[illegible] yellow fever has been imported in vessels which [illegible] have been compelled to anchor, discharge and cleanse [illegible] the shore of Staten Island, and cases of yellow [illegible] have been sent therefrom into Quarantine Hos-[illegible]. The testimony of all unbiased and disinterest-[illegible] persons is, that such vessels and their cargoes, and [illegible] in Hospitals, are dangerous to the pub-[illegible] health—have been a source of infection to the [illegible] of Staten Island—and yet, the Castleton Board of Health, having a single eye to the pecuniary inte-[illegible] of its constituents, and hence, desiring the de-[illegible] of the Hospitals, disregarded the great and [illegible] source of danger—the infected vessels and car-[illegible]—and proclaimed the Hospitals a nuisance! To [illegible] the Marine Hospitals, including the dwellings, [illegible] within the inclosure, to be a nuisance, is [illegible] outrage upon truth. In this respect, the action of [illegible] the Castleton Board of Health, and the mob which followed in its wake, have made a fatal mistake; and [illegible] mistake has been made apparent by medical testi-[illegible] in the interest of the Board, taken at the recent [illegible] of TOMPKINS and THOMPSON. Vessels and cargoes from yellow-fever ports have spread the dis-[illegible] upon Staten Island, and if the Castleton Board of Health, therefore, had proclaimed them a nuisance, there would have been some consistency in their ac-[illegible] and a shadow of reason for the people to have [illegible] accordingly. But as it is, the Marine Hos-[illegible] never having been a source of danger to the peo-[illegible] of Tompkinsville, the acts or ordinances of the [illegible] declaring the Quarantine grounds and hospitals [illegible] nuisance, were a libel and a farce, and those who [illegible] guided by such acts or ordinances, in burning [illegible] the Quarantine buildings, were guilty of unmiti-[illegible] arson. The Castleton Board of Health, and [illegible] whom it represents, for the past three years have been decrying the Quarantine authorities for laxity in the management of the institution, and for refusing to conduct the same according to the wishes of the Board. Now the cry of looseness in this re-[illegible] has been raised as a mere cat's-paw for an excuse to make war on the institution, and the plea that the officers of Quarantine have acted in conflict with the town Board, is a studied complaint of a kindred char-[illegible], and made solely for the same purpose. The truth is, that within the past four years the discipline at Quarantine has been much more severe and rigid than at any period prior thereto and since the foundation of the institution. Every person on Staten Island knows full well that prior to 1855, "emi-[illegible] runners," stevedores, lightermen, and other employes at Quarantine, had full, free and unrestrict-[illegible] intercourse with vessels, cargoes and hospitals; [illegible] that without any restraint, or the least complaint [illegible] the part of citizens, they were allowed to go home [illegible] their families every night, and to mix with the peo-[illegible] indiscriminately. But since 1855—since the pro-[illegible] of burning the hospitals has been popular, steve-[illegible] lightermen, &c., have become alarmingly dan-[illegible]. This new-born fear has been mere pretence, [illegible] for a purpose—a hobby which has been [illegible] as a scape-goat to cover up the wicked design of destroying the State's property for individual gain. And that the cry or alarm has been uncalled for [illegible] has been demonstrated beyond ques-[illegible] in the fact, that not a case of yellow fever has been communicated by a stevedore or other employe of Quarantine, outside or inside the walls of the Institution.

I respectfully submit the foregoing statements in contradiction of the recent proceedings of the Castleton Board of Health, which appeared in many of the City papers, and in which many unjust and false reflections were made against,

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,

THEO. WALSER,
Assistant Physician Marine Hospital.

A reply having been forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce to a communication made from the Board, it was decided that the same be printed and referred to a Committee, consisting of President HASWELL, the Mayor, Drs. ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The bill of the Assistant Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward was ordered to be paid.

Some other routine matter being disposed of, the Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand [illegible] variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to 80c. All other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and [illegible] at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable [illegible] diseases [illegible] dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver, and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING!—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The eminent tragedian, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is to appear at this theatre to-night, as *Melantius*, in KNOWLES' great play of the "Bridal," supported by the excellent company. The romantic pantomimic drama of the "Wood Demon" is also to be produced in great splendor. Secure your seats early.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 15, 3042, 3043, 1349, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421. *Part II.*—1684, 840, 646, 992, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606. *Part III.*—1302, 1294, 1231, 1276, 1306, 1424, 1416, 1420, 142[illegible], 1428, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1508, 1510, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1524.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, 17, 11.

LONG ISLAND.

Horrible Murder at Pawling, Dutchess County—Escape of the Murderer.

A brutal murder was committed in the town of Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday night, 3d inst. A gentleman named BANCROFT has a country residence at Pawling, where he resides through the Summer months. He has a younger brother who resides on the premises, and had directed his brother at different times to discharge the Irish servants, one after another. On Saturday night the brothers arrived from New-York, and young BANCROFT demanded the discharge of some of the servants in the house, and his request not being complied with, he refused to accompany his brother home, but continued on to Sharon, Conn., his native place. On Sunday evening he returned to Pawling by the Harlem Railroad. At the dépôt he borrowed a revolver, walked to his brother's and knocked at the door, supposing it would be opened by the servant girl, when he would shoot her. But his brother answered the summons, and perceiving his attitude and intention, immediately slammed the door in his face, and fled to the kitchen to alarm the domestics, but found that the coachman was out. When the latter was returning from the barn to the house, young BANCROFT met him and without a word discharged the revolver three times at the unfortunate man, the ball lodging in the abdomen. The inmates of the house were so alarmed by the affray, that only Mrs. BANCROFT would go to the assistance of the wounded man. He was alive when found, but his injuries were of so serious a nature that there is no chance of his recovery. The coachman is represented to have been a man of good character, peaceable and industrious. BANCROFT fled after the perpetration of the deed, and has not been arrested. He is supposed to be on his way to California.

Brooklyn Items.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The American Congressional Convention for the Second District met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. Alderman VAN BRUNT was elected Chairman, and CHAUNCEY M. PERRY, Secretary. Considerable time was consumed in settling the dispute as to the delegates legally elected in the Seventh and Twelfth Wards. This disposed of, the subject of uniting with the Republicans to defeat the divided Democracy in this District was the next in order. A resolution to appoint a Committee of Conference was introduced and discussed until a late hour, when it was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes to 17 nays. The Conference Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: P. G. Bergen, James L. Smith, James R. Burton, James Flynn, Wm. H. Story, and George L. Bennett. The Committee is understood to be equally divided as to the practibility of fusion.

The Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS INTERFERED WITH.—A man has established at the corner of York-street and Green-lane, Brooklyn, a ball alley to play an Irish game known by that name. It has been kept in operation since it was first established, night and day, Sundays as well as week days. Yesterday, some two hundred Irishmen assembled and played one match, and were about to play another when a posse of the Second Precinct Police, under Sergeant CROFT, made a descent upon the place. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor and twelve of the participants in the game. They were locked up, and will be examined before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A rigger named JAMES LEE, of New-York, while at work on the top of a brig lying at the foot of Gold-street, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, lost his hold and fell to the deck of the vessel, by which he was killed almost instantly. The deceased was about 40 years old, and leaves a family. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

YELLOW FEVER.—A man named JOHN MORAN, a boatman, lies sick with the yellow fever at No. 31 Columbia-street, Brooklyn. The case was reported to the Health Officer yesterday by Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE, who has the patient in charge.

DIED DRUNK.—A man named THOMAS SHADY was picked up in the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, late Saturday night, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was taken to the Station-house, and died before morning. Coroner REDDING will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.—A thief wearing a white, thin coat, entered the basement of the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, during service, and took the Priest's coat from a hook and walked off, leaving his own in place of it.

BURGLARY.—The store of JOHN H. WYMANS & Co., corner of Richards and Walcott streets, South Brooklyn, was forced open Saturday night, and robbed of property valued at $75.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—The average taxation throughout Kings County in 1857 was $1 73 per cent., and for this year it is $1 54.8, a reduction of eighteen cents two mills on $100, or a little more than ten per cent. on the amount raised.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 124 deaths in the city of Brooklyn; of which 17 were men, 19 women, 38 boys, and 50 girls. There was only one death by yellow fever reported. This was JANE FITZGERALD, Kelsey's Alley, Sixth Ward.

In Williamsburg, the Rev. M. R. TOMPKINS preached yesterday his second anniversary sermon before the New-England Congregational Church.

The Rev. C. W. ANABLE delivered a discourse on Sabbath-Schools in the Washington-avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Marshall *vs.* the Newtown Kerosene Company, on trial in the Circuit Court, for the second time, awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages. The husband of the plaintiff was killed by an explosion in the works of defendants, caused by the carelessness of their agents.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, made a descent upon a house of bad repute, on Hudson-avenue, near DeKalb, and arrested the keeper and five of the boarders. They were all committed for a hearing, to-day.

SUICIDE.—A girl named JULIA BRODERICK, 19 years old, residing at No. 96 Sands-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night by throwing herself into a well in the rear of her residence, during a temporary state of insanity. The body was not recovered until Friday evening, when Coroner SNELL held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named GEORGE MARVIN, 13 years old, on Friday night last fell from the roof of a house to the sidewalk on Franklin-street, Brooklyn, and was instantly killed. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

New-Jersey Items.

ROBBERY IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—About 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, JOSEPH REBINS, residing at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, was arrested at the Jersey City Ferry Dépôt by Officer FARLEY, on a charge of feloniously entering the saddlery store of BETTS, NICHOLS & Co., No. 99 Liberty-street, New-York, and stealing $200 from the safe. Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday evening the accused, who was formerly a clerk for the above firm, it is alleged, came out of the store, and meeting the private watchman, remarked that he should wait for BARNES (a clerk) no longer. The watchman suspected nothing wrong, but shortly after found the store-door unlocked and supposed that it was left so by the carelessness of the porter. One of the firm was sent for, when it was discovered that the safe had been unlocked, and $200 in bills were missing. A bag, containing $1,000 in gold, remained untouched. Suspicion fell upon REBINS, and his arrest was effected as he was returning home. It is supposed that he secreted himself in the store before it was closed, and, knowing where the safe key was kept, could easily gain access to the money. The prisoner was taken to New-York and committed.

AN INFANT DESERTED IN A FERRY-HOUSE.—On Saturday evening the bridge-tender at the Jersey Ferry-house on the New-York side, saw a covered willow basket remaining on one of the seats after the passengers had all gone out. *Curiosity* led him to peep in, when he was surprised to find a beautiful female infant about a week old. It was richly *dressed*, and *there* was also an abundance of *little* clothes for the stray waif. It was sent to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention, composed of the First, Second and Third Wards, met at No. 53 Montgomery-street on Saturday night, and organized by choosing JOHN WILSON Chairman. Alderman WILLIAM VOORHEES was unanimously renominated, and, upon being notified, declined to accept the nomination, and stated his reasons for so doing. The Convention then balloted ten times, with the following result: SAMUEL A. FRENCH, 5; GEORGE MCLOUGHLIN, 4; WILLIAM R. BROWN, 2. The Convention then adjourned to the same place, on Tuesday evening.

FAREWELL MEETING IN THE TENT.—The services which have been held for some weeks past under the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association were closed for the season yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. JONES of the Mariners' Church, New-York, before a large audience.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 9.

$10,000	Ill. Int. Bds. '60.	99	530	Harlem R.R. Pref.	35
5,000	Indiana State 5s.	91	300	Reading R. R. s30.	49
6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	91½	100	do.	49⅛
[illegible],000	Missouri State 6s	86¾	30	do.	49½
7,000	do.	86⅝	700	do. s30	49⅛
5,000	N.Carolina St. 6s	96	200	do. s60	49
2,000	Cal. St. 7s new Bds	85½	500	do. s10	49
10,000	Virginia 6s.	93¼	350	do.	49
1,200	Ohio State 6s, '86.	106½	300	do. s10	49¼
500	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	88½	1200	do. s10	49⅜
5,000	Read. R.Bds. '86.	71	100	do.	49⅞
4,000	Hud.Riv.R.2d m.	91	150	do.	50¼
1,000	M. Cen. R.8 p. c.		550	do.	50½
	1 m. S. F.Con.Bs.	98¾	600	do.	50⅜
3,500	do.	93	150	Mich. Cent. R.R.	55
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	87	100	Mich.S.&N.I.RR.	23¾
1,000	LaC.&M.1 l. g. bs.	28¼	100	do. b30	24
4,000	do.	27	520	do. s3	24
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.bs.	83	100	do. b60	24¼
8	Bank of New-York.	109½	300	do. s10	24
20	Continental Bk.	98¼	75	do. b30	24⅛
50	Penn. Coal Co.	76	50	do. b10	24⅛
10	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	16¼	125	do.	24⅛
50	do. b60	16½	100	Mich.S.&N.I.G.Stk.	47¾
334	Pacific Mail SS.Co	102¾	200	do. s30	47
20	do. s10	103	350	do.	47⅛
20	do.	102¾	200	Illinois Cen. R. b60	79
50	do.	102¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	7⅛
50	do. b10	103	120	Galena & Chic. R.	84¾
50	do. b10	102¾	50	do. s10	84¾
467	do.	103	100	do. s60	83¾
900	N. Y. Cen. RR. s3	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s10	32
50	do. b10	83¾	50	do.	32⅛
500	do. s20	83¾	400	do. b60	32¾
5	do.	83½	50	do. s30	32
50	do. b3	83¾	50	do. b30	32⅛
450	do.	83¾	200	do. b10	32⅛
300	do. b30	83½	100	Chic. & Rk.Is. R.R.	66
300	do. b30	83¾	600	do. s30	66
250	do. s10	83½	150	do. b60	66½
100	do. b60	83¾	50	do. b60	66¾
100	Erie Railroad	16¼	100	do. b30	66
50	do.	16	300	do.	66
250	do.	16¼	100	La C. & Mil. R. b60	4½
400	Harlem Railroad	10¾	300	do.	4½
500	do. b60	10¾	35	New-Jersey R.R.	127½
100	do. b30	10¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	86¾	1300	Reading R. R. s15	50
1,000	do.	86¾	100	do.	50⅜
10,000	do.	86¾	400	do.	51
5,000	do. s45	86¾	400	do.	50⅞
10,000	Cal. S. 7s, n. b.	85¾	50	Michigan C. R.	55½
5,000	La C.& Mil. l. g. b	27	100	do. b10	55¾
30	Bk. New-York	109½	100	M. S. &N.I.R.R. b30	24¾
25	St. Nicholas Bank	95	200	do.	24¾
50	Canton Co.	19¾	100	do. s30	24
11	Pac. M. St. Co.	102¾	150	M.S.&N.I.G'td sk.	47¾
20	do.	102¾	200	do. s30	47
30	Del.&Hud.Can.Co.	99¼	50	do. s3	47
100	Pen.Coal Co.	76	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. b30	79
100	N.Y. Cent. R.R. s30	83¾	50	do. s10	78¾
250	do. b60	83¾	200	Clev. & Tol.R.R. b3	32¾
150	do. s3	83¾	100	do. b30	32¾
100	do. b10	83¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd. b60	66
200	do. s10	83¾	100	do. s7	66
200	do. s30	83¾	62	Stonington R. R.	55
100	do. b3	83¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16¼
600	do. s60	83	200	Harlem R. R.	10¾
50	do. s30	83¾	300	do.	10¾

MONDAY, Oct. 11—A. M.

The *Canada's* mails from Europe *viâ* Boston were delivered at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday *night*. The *dates* are to Saturday, Sept. 25. The telegraph from Halifax has already supplied nearly all the items of financial interest. In American Stocks, Michigan Central Sinking Fund advanced to 87½ sterling, ex-dividend, sales, and 89 subsequently asked; New-York Central, latest sales 76½ sterling, on low figures from this side; Illinois Central 77 sterling. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports considerable business in the best of the Railway bonds. He remarks:

"A fair business continues to be done in American securities, the demand being chiefly for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds. We note considerable transactions in Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Illinois Central Bonds, at fully previous rates. There has been a reaction in Illinois Shares from 20¾, the point recently attained, to 23 dis., at which they close. New-York Central Shares touched 77¾, but have given way to 76."

The latest London Stock Exchange report is as follows of

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ ct., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	24 to 22 dis.	23 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ c., 1860	85 to 87 x. c.	
Do., do., 1869	87 to 89	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	87 to 89 x. c.	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℘ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	84½
Do., 7 ℘ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	75 to 77	76½
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℘ cent., 1883	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ cent	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℘ ct. sterl.	81 to 83	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d Sept. gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,740,684	Inc.	£690,606
Other deposits	12,049,489	Dec.	151,470
Rest	3,608,280	Inc.	2,164
Government securities	10,980,684	Inc.	10,170
Other securities	15,227,068	Dec.	84,206
Notes unemployed	12,886,350	Inc.	585,380

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,015,955 being a decrease of £138,035, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,134,065, showing an increase of £485,150, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 17th ult.:

Sept.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 18	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Mon. 20	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Tues. 21	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Wed. 22	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Thur. 23	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Fri. 24	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞

BRITISH EXPORT RETURNS—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
January	£7,221,600	£9,058,165	£7,974,786
February	7,253,416	9,213,040	7,725,747
March	9,000,374	10,456,246	9,448,570
April	9,451,423	9,985,644	9,424,928
May	10,264,648	11,282,204	8,733,300
June	10,241,432	10,630,840	10,661,087
July	10,993,997	12,901,532	9,968,226
August	10,752,292	11,638,805	11,134,763
Total	£74,669,934	£84,863,713	£75,506,584

In reference to the change of interest by the Bank of France, the London *Daily News* says:

"The Council of the Bank of France have this day reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ℘ cent., at which it was fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ℘ cent. In the interval the stock of bullion has increased from £20,415,000 to £23,750,000—a difference of £3,335,000. Perhaps the alteration may give the exchange between Paris and London a slight turn in our favor; but it is chiefly interesting as marking a fresh step towards the monetary overflow which in most quarters is considered inevitable, and which may yet induce the Bank of England, despite their judicious reluctance, to lower their terms by another half ℘ cent. To say truth, however, this latter contingency is one which many persons of sound views would rejoice to see altogether avoided.

"The step now adopted by the French Bank, having been fully anticipated, has produced no effect upon the stock markets, either at Paris or London. The English funds to-day were completely stationary in price, and in the other departments of the Stock Exchange business was almost unprecedentedly dull. Many of the dealers have been heard to declare that they pass whole days without entering into a single transaction. Prices, however, remain well supported."

The *Morning Chronicle* says, on the same subject:

"It seems very doubtful whether the Bank authorities here will make a further relaxation, especially as the increasing requirements of trade, and the distribution of the October dividends, may enable them to find extended employment for their immense resources."

And the London *Times*:

"The expected reduction in the rate of discount at the Bank of France was announced this afternoon, the movement being from 3½ ℘ cent., the rate fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ℘ cent. Since the previous alteration there has been an augmentation of about £3,500,000 in the stock of bullion. At the commencement of the year the rate was 5 ℘ cent., and the bullion, which is now about £24,000,000, was then under £10,000,000. The closing prices of the French Three ℘ Cents, on the Paris Bourse this evening were 73f. 55c. for money and 73f. 70c. for the end of the month, showing no alteration."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, shows a total import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,659,810, as against $2,359,095 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,807,451—of which over half-a-million is in Domestic Cotton manufactures to China—as against $1,721,986 same week last year. The Export of Specie is $625,817, as against $69,000 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Government Treasury amount to $436,374. The disbursements from the office are $623,941 in excess of this sum; reducing the balance on Saturday afternoon to $10,476,672, against $11,100,613.

The export demand for Specie, and the net disbursements of the week by the Sub-Treasury being thus about equal, the average Bank reserve, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, is not likely to vary materially from the last average of $28,533,188. The gold exchanges with the interior, however, are believed to be rather against the City for Southern account. The market for Money is easier for 90 days @ 4 months' bills, which are taken, well indorsed, at 4 ℘ cent., and single name, 4½@5 ℘ cent. Longer dates range 5@7 ℘ cent., according to classification of signatures, and 30@60-day approved acceptances go at 3½@4 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers are getting money at call, or at 5@10 days' notice, at from 3@4 ℘ cent., the supply on dividend-paying collateral being unusually free at 3@3½ ℘ cent. The improved activity at the Stock Exchange is affording fair employment on other Stock collateral at 3½@4 ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed for Saturday's packet, 109¾@109⅞ on London, bank bills, and 109⅛@109½ merchant bills. The tendency of the market, as the Cotton movement from the South increases, is to lower rates. The next mail for England goes by the *Arabia* from this port on Wednesday next.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published a few days since, and our own usual summary, given at the same time, of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were:

were	$112,366,379
Add week in October	2,658,810
Total to date	$166,025,189
Amount same time 1857	189,242,672
Decrease this season	$73,217,483

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported, to Sept. 30	$45,646,000
Add week in October	1,807,451
Total to date	$47,453,451
Against same time in 1857	56,156,980
Decrease to date	$8,703,529

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to Sept. 30	$20,603,000
Add week in October	625,817
Total to date	$21,228,817
Against same time, 1857	33,557,000
Decrease to date	$12,328,183

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date are

From California		$27,345,047
From Europe, &c.		2,021,000
Total receipts		$29,366,047
Against previous year:		
From California	$23,886,653	
From Europe	6,678,000	$30,564,653
Aggregate decrease		$1,198,606

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¾@104. Int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	81¾@83¾@82¾@83¾
New-York and Erie	15½@14¾@17@15¾@16¼
Reading	47⅞@48¼@48@49@51@50⅞
Rock Island	65@66¼@64¾@66
Michigan Southern	23½@23¾@24¼@24¾
Michigan Southern preferred	44¾@46@47¾
Michigan Central	52@51@54@55½
Toledo	31¾@32@32¾@32⅛
Galena	84¼@86@84@84¾
Illinois Central	79½@78¾@79
Pacific Mail	104¾@106¾@100@102¾
Panama	118¾@119@118¾@118¾
Missouris	85@86@86¾
Virginias	92¾@93¼@93¾
Tennessees	90¾@91@91¾
La Crosse Bonds	26½@25½@27

The dealings on the Stock Exchange through the whole of the past week were large and quite spirited. The advance is more general than for usual, and the *Bull* account, aided by some considerable investment purchases of State Stocks, and other dividend securities—New York Central being the most prominent—is decidedly in the ascendant. Of course the ease of supply and cheapness of money has something to do with this movement. This influence, so ineffectual through most of the summer months, is at length more legitimately required, particularly in the *free* purchase of the class of securities just named, while it encourages, to a partial extent, the substantial revival of speculation in the non-dividend shares. The market, of all the business days of the week, was strongest on Saturday, closing firm in the afternoon.

There is a good inquiry for the new Federal Loan, finding but few sellers, however, as most of the large parcels have been placed in bank or with other money lenders on a less rate of interest, to await a more decided turn in the market. The transactions in Treasury Bills are much larger. These are sought for the temporary employment of money, and the 4½@4¾ ℘ cents, which had been selling at, or a fraction under par, now command a small premium, while the 4 ℘ cents. change hands at about par. There is still $2,500,000 of the 3 ℘ cents. outstanding. The amount redeemed of late through the Custom-house is very trifling.

The State Stocks have advanced since our last weekly review ¾ ℘ cent. on Virginias, 1½ on Tennessees, 2 on Californias, and 1½ on Missouris. The last sold, on Saturday afternoon, at 86½@¾ ℘ cent. Ohios, New-Yorks and Kentuckys are scarce, and the parcels offered bring 1@2 ℘ cent. above the September currency. Including private sales, the aggregate business in all the State Stocks, for the week, exceeds $1,250,000.

In the Railway Bonds, actively dealt in at the Brokers' Board, very full prices have been realized, partly on English orders for New-York Centrals, Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, &c. Most of these have become scarce on the market, and as much as 93½ ℘ cent. was paid on Saturday for the six ℘ cents. of the New-York Central. The Convertible or non-secured issues of the Erie Company have also improved, while some few of the second mortgage, due in March next, have been sold down to 83@81 ℘ cent. This is on account of the extension of time (5 or 10 years) asked for by the management in order to bring up to par value the $4,000,000 of 1883 bonds reserved to pay off the previous mortgage. The progress to this end has, of late, been exceedingly slow, by reason of the crisis *and other difficulties*, and it must be confessed that the entertainment provided in the circular of the President on this subject is not exactly the one to which the bondholders, any more than the shareholders, were invited when Mr. MORAN accepted office and $25,000 a year. But the fault it will be seen, in the following extract, is *not* in the capacity of the road:

"The traffic of the Company for the present fiscal year ending Sept. 30, will not exceed $5,250,000, in consequence of the commercial crisis *and the competition between the four great lines*, which fortunately is now terminated. Two years ago the gross receipts were $6,350,000. Whenever the traffic of the country resumes its ordinary activity, *with fair rates of transportation*, the revenue of the Company will undoubtedly reach again the above figures, and when the Long Dock can be brought into use, it must greatly exceed them. Had the Company this year been in receipt of the above amount, all its floating debt would now be liquidated, and the net revenue would hereafter be ample to provide for the interest on the entire debt, as well as the payments to the sinking fund, as will be seen by the following statement:

Gross revenue		$6,350,000
Expenses 60 ℘ cent. (I am confident they can be reduced much below this as soon as the road is in thorough condition, which it will be before long. The average expenses from 1852 to 1857, inclusive, have been 56¼ ℘ cent., the receipts varying from $3,538,000 to $6,350,000.)		3,810,000
Total		$2,540,000
Interest 7 ℘ cent. on $28,000,000 amount of debt after the entire issue of fourth mortgage	$1,960,000	
Sinking Fund	420,000	2,380,000
Surplus		$160,000

After the experience of the past twelve months, I am more convinced than ever that no scheme to extricate the Company from its financial embarrassments could be devised which would offer the same advantages to all the interests involved as the one adopted by the Company. To the holders of unsecured bonds it affords an opportunity to [illegible] mortgage bonds, [illegible] event of the Company's property passing into the hands of receivers. [illegible] offers at present rates of unsecured bonds, an excellent investment, yielding about [illegible] ℘ cent. ℘ annum, besides the certainty that as soon as the Company is extricated from its embarrassments the market value of the investment will greatly add to their capital. To the Company it insures relief without sacrifice, which is indispensable to its future welfare.

"The road bed and equipment have been greatly improved during the past twelve months, and within another year will compare favorably with those of any other road in the United States, and the operating expense will be greatly reduced. If the balance of the fourth mortgage bonds be at once taken, and the second mortgage bonds extended for five or ten years, I have no doubt whatever as to the future prosperity of this Company, *as long as managed with economy and intelligence*."

The Share dealings, in the early part of the week, were chiefly marked by a strong demand and steady advance in New-York Central. This movement was joined later in the week by an improved speculation in several of the Western Stocks and in Reading. Of the former, Michigan Southern, preferred shares, advanced most, on account of the steady and very marked improvement in the traffic and economies of the line, as now administered. As the interest upon the Funded Debt has always been promptly provided, and this debt, including the Second Mortgage of $3,000,000 amounts, after deducting the sinking fund consolidations, to only $9,500,000, the next effect of a recovery of profitable business will be felt by the preference stock, amounting to $2,000,000, and selling at 47¾ ℘ cent. The common shares sympathize, to some extent, and sold on Saturday at 24¾. The advance in Galena was first to 86 ℘ cent., from which the price receded to 84¾. The September receipts are $161,000. The stockholders, by a vote of 21,000 to 4,000, decline the proposition to interest or commit the Company in a bridge lease over the Mississippi River. It is a step in the right direction to reform that the stockholders have taken all such questions of new expenditures out of the control of the directors. Michigan Central has recovered to 55½ ℘ cent. Toledo to 32¾@⅞ ℘ cent. Rock Island participates in the general improvement to the extent of about 1 ℘ cent. On Friday, the Philadelphia market took about 5,000 shares Reading at 49⅛@49¼, and on Saturday the sales here were about 7,500 shares, at 49¾@50 @51@50⅞ ℘ cent. The weekly coal tonnage over the road has improved to 40,251 tons, as against 25,321 tons same week last October. The upward movement in the stock, which appears to be a very determined, if not preconcerted one, comes somewhat unexpectedly upon a large *Bear* account in New-York, and was the feature of the market on Saturday. The business in Panama shares fell off in interest during the week, though the price left off steady at the close, the offering of stock being inconsiderable. New buyers may have been kept back by the violent fluctuations in Pacific Mail, growing out of certain undefined rumors of opposition *viâ* Nicaragua. These rumors now seem to have had their foundation in the *promise* of money, by irresponsible parties, for the purchase of two of the Collins steamers. This having failed, the movement (or stock-jobbing *dodge*) is at an end unless the wind can be raised by advertising one of the steamers to sail on a day certain, and receiving passage money in advance wherewith to clear her from the Canal-street moorings. This will hardly be permitted by the actual owners, whose supposed readiness to sell has already been trifled with by outside parties.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	30-100	Mobile	½@ —
New-England	15-100	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	½@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Missouri	½@ —
Penn. Country	½@ —	Michigan	½@ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1½@ —
Maryland	½@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Virginia Old	½@ —	Tennessee Free	1½@ —
Virginia Free	½@ —	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	½@1	Phila. Checks	½@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	½@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	½@ —	Boston Checks	½@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	75	80
120 acres	85	90
80 acres	73	80
40 acres	90	100

Market very dull at the decline.

Brokers and others in want of a Bank Note Reporter from the West, will find the monthly publication of WHITE & YOUNG, of Louisville, a useful source for reference. Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 25 Wall-street, are the agents.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canadas.

COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.

ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on commission only.

UNCURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our quotations, and better in most cases.

WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.

LAND WARRANTS bought at the *highest* market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.

WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness, and accuracy of our business transactions, we court comparison with any Banking-House in the country.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

The market for FLOUR continues dull and heavy and prices tend downward; sales 400 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for good to choice superfine; $5 25@$5 37½@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT heavy and lower; sales 25,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 14 for white Michigan. CORN dull and lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 56½c. warm; 58c.@59½c. for prime. BARLEY lower; sales 2,000 bushels at 90c.@93. RYE nominal at 68c.@70c. OATS do., at 56c. WHISKY lower; sales 500 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged at 40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts for the last 24 hours*—1,278 bbls. Flour; 123,238 bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Corn; 11,761 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT lower; sales 3,200 bushels, at $1 for Red Indiana; 75c. for Chicago Spring. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bushels choice Illinois at 63c. FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—37,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 7,200 bushels Corn; 2,600 bushels Rye; 13,200 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive; sales at 62c. CORN steady at 52c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 55,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—1,800 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bush. Wheat, 33,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9.

FLOUR dull at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT quiet; red, 90c.; white, $1 10. WHISKY, 18c. Provisions unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—The sales to-day add up 11,000 bales at unchanged prices. MOLASSES, 26c. LARD, in bbls., 10½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 9.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; Red $1 15@$1 20, White $1 25@$1 40. CORN better; White 77c.@80c., Yellow 86c.@87c. WHISKY dull but steady, at 22c.@23½c. PROVISIONS firmer; Bacon Shoulders 6¾c.@7c., Sides 8¾c., Mess Pork $16 50@$17, Lard in bbls. 10½c.@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; White $1 35@$1 38, Red $1 25@$1 37. CORN dull at 80½c.@85c. WHISKY at 24c.@24½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board.*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 98; $1,500 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 71; $2,000 do., '70, 89; $3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 100¾; $500 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 39¼; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 89; $2,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57½; $1,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s, 59; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, 89¾; 21 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 525 Reading Railroad, 24⅝; 300 do., 24¾; 350 do., 25; 100 do., 25⅛; 50 Wilmington Railroad, 33¾; 4 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 118; 19 Elmira Railroad, 10; 8 Schuylkill Navigation, 8¾; 200 Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, 16¼; 61 Minehill Railroad, 50¾; 3 Washington City Gas, 22; 50 Mechanics' Bank, Tenn., 25¾; 32 Planters' Bank, 100¾; 43 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 59¾.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 103¾@104; Philadelphia 6s, 99½@99; Philadelphia R. R., 30¾@30; Philadelphia 6s, New, 103¾@103⅞ Pennsylvania 5s, 90¾@ Reading R. R., 25¾@25⅝; Reading Bonds, '70, 89¾@91; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 90@92; Reading Mortgages, '86, 71¾@73; Pennsylvania R. R., 43⅝@43¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge 6s, 101@102; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 89¾@90; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41@43; Morris Canal Preferred, 99½@100; Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 68¾@69; Schuylkill [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	[illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	[illegible]
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	[illegible]
North Star	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Congress	Galway	New-York	Oct. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Charles [illegible] Green, Miss Sinclair, Miss Byron, Miss Fanny Burke, [illegible] S. Fellows, Mrs. T. S. Fellows and child, Edward Ashby, W. H. Tibbets, [illegible] Lockwood, Mrs. Chas. Flowers and child, Chas. Flowers, B. Cullen, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Fairbank, M. Duggan, F. A Clark, Nathan Morris, Caspar Morris, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. A. S. [illegible], Miss Abby S. Parsons, Mrs. A. Hawthorne, Wm. [illegible], [illegible] Beal, Jos. Ashmead, Baring G. Boyle, John [illegible], Michael Dunigan, Lewis Simon, Dr. L. L. [illegible], Miss Laura, Geo. S. Morton, Mrs. G. S. Morton, [illegible] Norton, E. Kenny, Thos. Westwick, Miss Mary [illegible], Mrs. Anna Wood, Gilbert Pettit, Miss J. Jenkins, [illegible] egal, Jas. Stratford, F. Kriets, J. [illegible], Miss [illegible] ton, F. Mode, Israel Morris, C. H. Wright and [illegible], Miss G. D. Butler, J. Harris, J. Nellis and 2 children, [illegible] Hunt, Isaac B. Laredo, D. F. Burrows, Daniel [illegible], Michael Harman, Miss C. Maloy, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Josephine, Mrs. Hawthorne, Archibald [illegible], [illegible] Jones, Jno. Madden, A. Madden, J. S. [illegible], [illegible] sey, John L. Nichols, Simon Parish, Miss M. Davis, [illegible] T. Burton, Mrs. Jas. Stradford, Jno. [illegible], [illegible] damy, Master Norton, Abram Michael, A. Franklin, [illegible] D. Parsons, C. W. Furbur, Mr. Schwinkel, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] lis, Jacob Arm, W. Foster, Jr., Robt. Graves, A. [illegible], W. C. Stewart, Mrs. E. Hubbard, M. A. Luce, G. Levi.

In steamship Hudson, for Bremen—Mrs. [illegible] elly, E. Kruse, Chas. Peters, Edward Bloch, A. E. [illegible], R. K. Reid, lady and 2 sons, W. Gildemeister, Miss [illegible] Hargesheimer, Mrs. Charlotte Krantz, Theodore [illegible] ler, Wm. Melms, Albert Bryner, John Petersen, Dr. [illegible] Roesch, Ludwig Dapees, Mrs. Clara Schmidt and 2 children, Solomon Lindauer, Mrs. Anna Koenig, Geo. [illegible], lady and 2 children, Florian de Santhe, Mrs. H. Dell and 2 children, Jacob Hamburger, Fr. de Verny, [illegible] Roelle, wife and 2 children, Mr. Bulsey, [illegible], Chr. Gessert, Ferd. Harsenkamp, Christian [illegible], Bender, W. Rudiger, John G. Reising, Nicolaus [illegible], Altenburg, John Helmken, Heinr. Kruger, [illegible] ham, C. A. Kupper, Simon Lessey, J. C. [illegible], Ernst Glass, and 127 in the steerage—Total, 185.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—F. Saville, A. E. Stebbins, Minor Pullington, [illegible] Beach, J. Swift, M. P. Rodgers, H. G. Jollie, [illegible] M. Stone, Jos. A. Bowles, Robt. Fran, A. B. Hall, [illegible] Butts, Thos. H. Powell, James Donlan, Mrs. Silva, [illegible] Ballentine and lady, Mrs. Hyslop, Mde. Hurst and servant, Miss Willis, C. Clarke, T. Hooper, Miss S. [illegible], Mrs. T. Hanford, Felix H. Cave and lady, Miss [illegible], Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Palmer, R. B. Lewis, W. Denham and lady, J. S. Davis, J. P. Howell, [illegible] Hutchinson, Miss Eldridge, H. Holland, C. P. [illegible], lady and 2 children, Mrs. H. Hunt, child and servant, and 28 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. [illegible] Branch, Mrs. A. F. Bennett, Miss Sarah Bennett, Master A. Bennett, Mrs. Galarde, J. Stitt, S. H. Fiske, C. [illegible], D. O'Daniel, C. Allen, G. B. Ross, S. F. Overstreet, [illegible] Cuebas, F. Pexera, Wm. Hall.

In ship Andrew Jackson, from San Francisco—W. [illegible] Heywood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 06 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 28 | Gov. Island.11 28 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. B. [illegible]; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Margaretta, Watts, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; Western Empire, Soule, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Fosdick; Chicago, Chase, Savannah, [illegible]; Devonshire, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & [illegible]; Gibraltar, Clifford, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Henrietta, Hodson, Arroyo, McCall & [illegible]; Handy King, Brown, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Montserrat, Parker, St. Thomas and a market, [illegible]; Sylvian, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Martha Maria, Ellis, [illegible]; Co.; Isaac Hinkley, Harvey, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. B. Webb, Russell, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & [illegible]; Bassett; E. H. Rowley, Godfrey, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible]; Murray; Vista, Tomlin, Bridgeton, J. W. [illegible].

Sloops Charles, Lanpher, Stonington, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master; Bolivar, [illegible], Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, to [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Friday, 12 M., lat. 37 55, lon. 74 38, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark George Thomas, Hearn, Apalachicola [illegible] mdse. to Bonnet & Deake.

Bark Floating Cloud, Smith, Rio Janeiro, Aug. [illegible], 2 ds. from Hampton Roads, with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Schr. Alliance, Pennington, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] with naval stores to Watson & Means.

Schr. Morning Light, Sommers, Virginia [illegible], with potatoes to W. Clark.

Schr. Fessenden, Hopper, Calais 8 ds., with lath, &c., to Boardman & Tall.

Schr. M. Langdon, Jackson, Rockland [illegible] ds., [illegible] to order.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Havana, Sept. [illegible], with [illegible], &c., to master. 5th inst., lat. 30 00, lon. [illegible], [illegible] Princeton, bd. S.

Schr. F. F. Woolley, Erickson, Alexandria [illegible] ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia [illegible] ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Frances, English, Charleston [illegible] ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Shylock, Hawes, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Risley, Virginia, wood to [illegible].

Schr. Wave, Edmonds, Virginia, with wood to master.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. J. H. Moody, Ingersoll, Alexandria, with coal.

WIND—During the day, W. and fresh.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Oct. 10.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton and flour to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Williams, San Francisco [illegible] with wool, &c., to Willets & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. from the equator, with light winds and calms—had [illegible] trades. 4th inst., lat. 35, lon. 67, spoke schr. [illegible] from Norfolk for Antigua.

Schr. F. A. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. H. Ryan, Hansen, Edenton, N. C., [illegible] ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Cornelius, Brindley, Fredericksburg [illegible] ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Catharine, Wallace, Jumper Bay, N. C., [illegible] ds., with corn to E. L. Maitland.

Schr. H. Hooten, (of Rockport,) Giles, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. S. Nash, Reed, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Mary P. Burton, Burton, Delaware, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Isis, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Jones, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Susan F. Abbott, Ludlow, Alexandria [illegible] ds., coal.

Schr. J. S. White, Ketcham, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Tonnell, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown 6 ds., with flour.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Cramer, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Matthews, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Aumack, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. J. Erickson, ——, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. B. Brinkly, Gallon, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. T. C. Bunting, Miers, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. H. Havens, Finly, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Mist, Disosway, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Stag, Townsend, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. Clyde, Martling, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Sailed.

U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, Faunce, for Paraguay, via St. Thomas—from Quarantine, at 8 A. M.; steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, New-Orleans; City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool; Hudson, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c. Ships Othello, Greenough, Charleston; [illegible] Lord, London. Bark Alice Tainter, Post, Mobile.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Arr. at Quarantine, bark [illegible] win, from Cienfuegos.

Memoranda.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—The steamship City of Baltimore left on Saturday for Liverpool, with [illegible] and gold bars. The Br. steamship City of Washington, Capt. Petrie, left for Liverpool, with passengers, and the Bremen steamship Hudson, Capt. Wenke, also left, with [illegible] cabin and 127 steerage passengers.

The Fall River, Stonington, and Norwich steamers were detained on the Friday night trip up the Sound, by a heavy N. W. gale, and did not arrive until after the usual hour.

The ship Cashanger, Capt. Gardner, of Boston, which was burned on the 2d ult., at Cadiz, was a fine new ship of 1,000 tons, built in East Boston, in 1856, by C. & R. H. Gardner. The crew were saved. She was from Sunderland, with a cargo of coal.

Foreign Ports.

(PER CANADA.)

The brig E. S. Penny, Berman, from New-York, for Mauritius, was run foul of in Cape Town, C. G. H. harbor, during a gale Aug. 1, by a French bark. Both vessels received considerable damage.

The bark Sialcan, from Padang, for New-York, put into Algoa Bay, July 25, to repair, having lost part of her bulwarks.

MESSINA, Sept. 13.—Arrived Greyhound, Gutmann, Malta.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Old E. F. Stringer, Wood, Bombay; Kate Dyer, Dyer, New-Orleans; Columbia, Hutchinson, New-York; Resolute, Freeman, do. Sld. Sept. 23d, Logan, Marsh, New-Orleans; Constellation, Higgins, do.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—Arr Orphan, Rockwell, N. Orleans.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 7.—Arr Lone Star, Prince, [illegible].

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—Sld Admiral, Stiffler, New-York.

OFF GIBRALTAR, Sept. 13.—Wild Gazelle, [illegible], Alexandria, via Malaga for Boston.